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THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 194.] FEBRUARY 1, 1810. [1 of Vol. 29.

"As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum o "Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the "Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction."—JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the ORIGIN *and* PROGRESS *of* MNEMONICS; *and the* QUACKERIES *of its* PROFESSORS *in the* SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

MEMORY, or the power of retaining and reviving ideas once impressed on the mind, is a faculty, whose fullness of vigour is rarely coeval with the formation of the human intellect. Man has therefore recourse to art, for supplying those resources, which are denied to him by nature. As to the readiest means of effecting this end, so indispensably requisite to the acquisition and retention of knowledge, the philosophers and rhetoricians of every age are found at variance: nor do they differ less widely, in pointing out the fittest mode of cultivating and improving the memory, than agriculturists differ as to the mode of cultivating and improving the same soil. Some contend for the natural aids of a well-directed practice and constant exercise: others scruple not to call in medicine to the assistance of the retentive faculty; and many insist upon the agency of impressions, derived from external objects, with which a certain association of ideas is connected. In respect to the first of these methods, we find Quinctilian among its warmest supporters: "If, (says he,) I should be asked in what consists the real and greatest art for improving the memory, I would say, in labour and exercise; and that nothing is so efficacious as learning much by heart, thinking much, and this daily, if possible."* These maxims are strongly enforced by various modern writers; and amongst those of our own country, by Beattie and Knox, who may be consulted with advantage, by such as feel an interest in this subject. The second method I have mentioned, as being founded on medicinal aids, I shall leave Horstius, Marsilius, Johnston, and their disciples, to explain for themselves.

We now come to a consideration of the third method, which forms indeed the chief object of my present communication; the *Topical Memory*, or *Loci of the Ancients*, known by the name of Mnemonics, and akin to the Ars Memorativa or Artificial Memory of the Moderns. The principles on which this art is grounded will be adverted to hereafter; and its practice, at least in the present day, I shall abstain from enlarging upon, as that has been so ably developed on a former occasion.* I shall content myself, therefore, with a summary notice of the origin and progress of this art among the ancients, previously to entering upon a wider field; the quackeries of its professors, and the patronage conferred on them in the sixteenth century.

The most important of human discoveries owe their birth to accidental causes; and I know not, therefore, why chance should not be deemed as fruitful a mother of invention, as necessity. Simonides, the Ceian, was indebted for the invention of Mnemonics to a casualty. We are told, that this mercenary poet† being hired at a supper to eulogize the prowess of his patron, Scopas, victor in wrestling at the Olympic Games, he was suddenly called away from table, on being informed, that two youths on white horses were waiting for him at

* Si quis tamen unam maximamque a me artem Memoriæ quærat, exercitatio est et labor; multa ediscere, multa cogitare, et si fieri potest, quotidiè, potentissimum est. *Inst. Orat.* lib. xi. c. 2.

* Vide, vol. xxiv. p. 105; et seq. Monthly Magazine, signed COMMON SENSE.

† So Anacreon, Callimachus, and others, designate him, from the ardour with which he prostituted the Muses for lucre: nor could the Romans brand the works of a fellow-poet with a more opprobrious epithet, than 'Simonidis Cantilenæ.' To this charge, alleged against Simonides even in his own times, Simonides more artfully than wittily pleaded: "I had rather leave wherewithal for my enemies to prey upon when I am dead, than become a burden to my friends in my life-time."

the gates. During his absence, the chamber in which Scopas and his guests were carousing, fell in, and in its fall they were crushed to death. The relations of these unfortunate revellers, anxious to honour them with funereal obsequies, were unable to recognize their persons in the mangled and disfigured corpses, which lay strewed around, till Simonides overcame this dilemma, by remembering the distinct places each had occupied at table; and thus pointing out each individual to those who sought his remains.* This event suggested to his mind the practicability of making external impressions subservient to the strengthening of memory, by selecting places and images, as so many repositories and symbols of ideas. Hence, he was led to propound a method of associating the ideas of things to be retained in the memory, with the ideas of objects conveyed to the mind by that acutest of our senses—the sight; and already impressed upon it in a regular series. The invention of this method stamped him as the Father of the Mnemonic Art.† Cicero tells us, that when Simonides offered to instruct Themistocles in his method, his offer was rejected in these memorable words: "Ah! (replied the hero,) rather teach me the art of forgetting; for I often remember what I would not, and cannot forget what I would."

From this time, Mnemonics became a favourite pursuit with the Greeks; and being brought to perfection by Scepsius Metrodorus,‡ was in great vogue among their orators. They are said to have made use of the statues, paintings, ornaments, and other external circumstances, of the places where they harangued, for reviving, in progressive order, the topics and matter of their orations, which they had already appropriated to each circumstance. In the list of those who prided themselves on having perfected their memory by artificial means, are enumerated Metrodorus, Hippias, and Theodectes.

The Romans bestowed no less attention on this art, the subject of Cicero's panegyric and discussion throughout a whole chapter of his masterly treatise on Oratory.* Yet Cicero's conviction of its utility did not prevent Quinctilian's assertion of its inefficiency, a short time afterwards; for we find the latter summing up his thoughts upon it, in these vehement terms:—"Wherefore, both Carneades, and the Scepsius Metrodorus, (of whom I have just spoken,) who, as Cicero says, had used this exercise, may keep this method to themselves: we will pass over to a more simple subject."† Fabius, the historian, also ridicules this art in his XIth book. Mnemonics, however, still continued in great repute; and Cicero, strengthening precept by example, boasted that they were the basis of his excellent memory. It is said, their practice was cultivated with success, by others of no less repute; amongst whom, Crassus, Julius Cæsar, and Seneca, are particularly noticed.

This art appears to have lain dormant in after-ages, till that luminary of science, Raimond Lulle,‡ thought fit to bring it once more into notice among the learned; and wooed it with such diligence, that it has ever since been called 'Lulle's Art.' I shall not detain your readers, by entering into an analysis of Lulle's method, which is amply detailed by Morhof, and in Gray's Memoria Technica.

Mnemonics had not yet attained the meridian of their greatness: this epoch was reserved for the sixteenth century; and I question much, whether any art

* This story is handed down to us, both by Cicero and Phaedrus, in his fables.

† This system of Simonides, is founded on that theory of emblems, which Bacon so justly characterizes: "*Emblema verò deducit intellectuale ad sensibile: sensibile autem semper fortiùs percutit memoriam, atque in ea facilius imprimitur, quam intellectuale.*" Emblem reduceth conceits intellectual to images sensible, which always strike the memory more forcibly, and are therefore the more easily imprinted, than intellectual conceits.—Bacon's *Augm. Scientiar.* Lib. vi. cap. 2.

‡ Plinii His. Nat. lib. viii. c. 24.

* De Oratore, lib. i. sect. 86, 87.

† "Quare et Carneades et Scepsius (de quo modo dixi) Metrodorus, quos Cicero dicit, usos hac exercitatione, sibi habeant sua: nos simpliciora tradamus."—*Inst. Orat.* ut supra. Dr. Beattie also says, in conclusion of his remarks on Artificial Memory, "I cannot but think with Quinctilian, that the Art was too complex, and that Memory may be improved by easier methods." *Diss. Mor.* and *Crit.* chap. ii. sect. 3. Lord Bacon held a similar opinion, as well as Morhof, in whose "Polyhistor Literar." (lib. ii. cap. v. de Arte Lulliana, and cap. vi. De Memoriae Subsidiis,) is preserved an elaborate account of the writers on this subject.

‡ Gaspar Scioppius, speaking of this 'Doctor Illuminatus,' terms him, with justice, "lutulentum et ineptum scriptorem, sed portentosi acuminis."—*Comment. de Stylâ Hist.*

has

has ever been the subject of a more tedious and obstinate controversy; or has been brought forward under more illustrious auspices, with greater solemnity, or a more bare-faced impudence. These will be sufficiently manifest in the account I shall now render of the Mnemonistic Duumvirate of Lambert Schenkel, and his 'haud indignus' plenipotentiary, Martin Sommer.

Lambert or Lamprecht Schenkel, born at Bois-le-Duc, in 1547, was the son of an apothecary and philologist. He went through his academical course at Lyons and Cologne, and afterwards became a teacher of rhetoric, prosody, and gymnastics, at Paris, Antwerp, Malines, and Rouen; not forgetting, as the custom of the age required, to claim his title to scholarship, by writing Latin verses. From these, however, he acquired no celebrity proportionate to that which was reared on his discoveries in the Mnemonic Art. The more effectually to propagate these discoveries, he travelled through the Netherlands, Germany, and France; where his method was inspected by the great, and transmitted from one university to another. Applause followed every where at his heels. Princes and nobles, ecclesiastics and laymen, alike took soundings of his depth; and Schenkel brought himself through every ordeal, to the astonishment and admiration of his judges. The rector of the Sorbonne, at Paris, having previously made trial of his merits, permitted him to teach his science at that university; and Marillon, Maitre des Requêts, having done the same, gave him an exclusive privilege for practising Mnemonics throughout the French dominions. His auditors were, however, prohibited from communicating this art to others, under a severe penalty. As his time now became too precious to admit of his making circuits, he delegated this branch of his patent to the licentiate Martin Sommer, and invested him with a regular diploma, as his plenipotentiary for circulating his art, under certain stipulations, through Germany, France, Italy, Spain, and the neighbouring countries. Sommer now first published a Latin treatise on this subject, which he dispersed in every place he visited, under the title of "Brevis Delineatio de utilitatibus et effectibus admirabilibus Artis Memoriæ." (Venet. 1619, 12, 24 pp.) In this he celebrates the rare feats of his master, and announces himself as commissioned by Schenkel, to instruct the whole world.

"A lawyer, (says he,) who has a hundred causes and more to conduct, by the assistance of my Mnemonics, may stamp them so strongly on his memory, that he will know in what wise to answer each client, in any order, and at any hour, with as much precision as if he had but just perused his brief. And in pleading, he will not only have the evidence and reasonings of his own party, at his fingers' ends, but (mirabile dictu!) all the grounds and refutations of his antagonist also! Let a man go into a library, and read one book after another, yet shall he be able to write down every sentence of what he has read, many days after at home. The proficient in this science can dictate matters of the most opposite nature, to ten, or thirty writers, alternately. After four weeks' exercise, he will be able to class twenty-five thousand disarranged portraits within the saying of a paternoster:—aye, and he will do this ten times a day, without extraordinary exertion, and with more precision than another, who is ignorant of the art, can do it in a whole year! He will no longer stand in need of a library for referring to. This course of study may be completed in nine days"—(perhaps in the same way that foreign languages are now-a-days taught in twelve lessons!)—"and an hour's practice daily, will be sufficient: but, when the rules are once acquired, they require but half an hour's exercise daily. Every pupil, who has afterwards well-grounded complaints to allege, shall not only have the premium paid in the first instance, returned to him, but an addition will be made to it. The professor of this art, makes but a short stay in every place. When called upon, he will submit proofs, adduce testimonials from the most eminent characters, and surprise the ignorant, after four or six lessons, (observe!) with the most incredible displays." Here follow testimonials from the most celebrated universities. Nine alone are produced from learned men at Leipzig, and precede others from Marburg, and Frankfort on the Oder."

At the same time was published, "Gazypholium Artis Memoriæ, illustratum per Lambertum Schenkelium de Strasb. 1619;" but this is far outdone by the preceding treatise of Sommer. The student, destitute of oral instruction, will gather about us much of Mnemonics by

by wading through this treatise, as by seeking them in the hieroglyphics of an Egyptian obelisk. It is pretty evident that this 'Gazypholium,' was designedly intended as a labyrinthal series: the author indeed closes his labours by confessing, that the work was to be intrusted only to his scholars, and referring for further elucidation to oral precepts. The very basis of his art is concealed beneath a jumble of signs and abbreviations: thus, sect. 9. d. a secr. 99; "vinilicet, locus, imago ordo locorum, memoria loci, imagines." And further, in setting forth the most important points, he amuses himself by evincing a multitude of jingling, and unintelligible words. As this work, besides being a literary curiosity, had of late years become extremely rare; Doctor Klueber not long since published a German translation of it, and by his happy dexterity in decyphering, has unravelled the ambiguous passages in the original, and illustrated them with a profusion of pertinent annotations.*

At all events, this work is a singular production. Agreeably to the character of Schenkel's system, his development of the art does not confine itself to mechanical ideas alone. It sets the technical, symbolical, and logical faculties of the memory, in equal activity; and requires that its powers should be at once ingenious and perceptive. Its acquirement is founded on the association of ideas: nor does it fail to call wit and imagination in aid of natural memory. Sommer's Compendium, consisting of eight sections, was printed for the use of his auditors. After his departure, permission is given to his scholars to communicate their mnemonistic doubts, observations, and discoveries, to each other; but no one can be present without legalizing himself previously, as one of the initiated, by prescribed signs: and he who fails in this, is excluded as a profaner.

In thus tracing the origin of Mnemonics, and their progress, down to the sixteenth century, if the reader's curiosity should be awakened by these memoranda of mine, he will find it gratified by a reference to Cicero and Morhof, than whom no writer has so amply treated of Memory, and its assistants. Gray's 'Memoria Technica' will supply him with much information on this subject, to which the student's attention is also directed, in a plan of artificial memory, lately laid down in Robinson's 'Grammar of History.'

Your's, &c. LIPSIENSIS.

* Compendium der Mnemonik, &c. Compendium of Mnemonics, or the Art of Memory at the beginning of the seventeenth century, by L. Schenkel, and M. Sommer. Translated from the Latin, with a Preface and Remarks, by D. Klüber. Erlangen. Palm. 1804 8; pp. 104.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN conformity with the usual plan of your Magazine, I send you a summary of meteorological observations for the year which has just expired. I shall begin with setting down the average heat of each month, for the years 1808 and 1809, which is as follows:

	1808.	1809.
January	30°·500	33°·130
February	39 ·230	44 ·200
March	39 ·230	42 ·536
April	42 ·000	42 ·200
May	61 ·733	56 ·120
June	61 ·000	53 ·033
July	68 ·000	62 ·316
August	64 ·670	64 ·220
September	60 ·000	61 ·000
October	49 ·000	49 ·350
November	43 ·250	41 ·500
December	36 ·825	36 ·500
Mean Temperature	50°·619	49°·259

From the foregoing Table it will be seen, that the first four months in the last year, and likewise October and December, were better than the same months in 1808; but in the other months, the highest temperature was in 1808; and on the whole year, the average height of the thermometer was nearly a degree and a half lower in 1809, than in the preceding year.

In page 32, of vol. xxvii, of this Magazine, we gave the average temperature for the seven years preceding, as it was taken at Camden-town, a village two miles from the metropolis, which was 50°·48; the average of the last year is therefore rather more than a degree short of this. At the same place, and for the same period, the average height of the barometer was 29·786: for the present year, at Highgate, the mean height is 29·522: this difference is too small, we conceive, to account for the quantity of rain fallen during the last twelve months; which is equal to 47·875 inches in depth; and is eighteen inches more than the average depth for the above-named period, which will be found in the page and volume already referred to, to be 29·613 inches. This last quantity, is nearly the average depth also for six years, at Bristol, as will be seen by the following Table:

Account of the Quantity of Rain fallen in each Month, since the Year 1802, *as ascertained by a correct Rain-gauge. By Dr. Pole, Bristol.*

MONTHS in the Calendar.	1803. Inches. 100 of an inch.	1804. Inches. 100 of an inch.	1805. Inches. 100 of an inch.	1806. Inches. 100 of an inch.	1807. Inches. 100 of an inch.	1808. Inches. 100 of an inch.
January - - - -	2 29	4 45	2 44	5 27	2 28	1 5
February - - - -	2 27	2 48	2 30	2 14	2 15	0 53
March - - - -	0 48	1 80	0 98	1 67	0 34	0 35
April - - - -	1 80	2 27	2 78	1 29	0 49	5 37
May - - - -	2 55	2 75	1 43	1 50	5 82	2 99
June - - - -	3 15	0 25	2 58	1 32	0 15	1 75
July - - - -	0 94	3 78	2 60	3 87	4 21	2 76
August - - - -	1 01	2 26	2 22	4 27	2 55	3 6
September - -	1 56	0 28	1 59	1 81	3 69	4 36
October - - - -	0 55	2 80	1 94	1 49	2 14	5 26
November - - -	3 80	5 44	1 32	3 36	5 44	3 8
December - - -	6 19	1 45	3 73	6 39	2 5	1 52
Total	27 39	29 77	26 1	34 38	31 31	32 3

Average Quantity for each Year, is equal - 29·46.

During the year 1809, the number of rainy days has exceeded those that may be reckoned brilliant in the proportion 142 to 128; the remainder are divided into fair, cloudy, and those on which snow or hail fell, so that the whole will stand thus:

Brilliant days -	128
Fair - -	46
Cloudy - -	31
Rainy - -	142
Snow or hail -	18
	365

We shall pass on to the prevailing winds during the year. From the observations made by order of the Royal Society of London, it should seem that the south-west winds are by much the most predominant in London: from our own notes we find the westerly, and north-west, have had the advantage during the last year. The following Table will enable the reader to draw a comparison.

Average Observations by the Royal Society. Winds.	No. of days.	*Observations at Highgate, for* 1809.	No. of days.
South-west -	112	—— ——	60
North-east -	56	—— ——	40
North-west -	51	—— ——	64
West - -	53	—— ——	64
South-east -	33	—— ——	51
East -	26	—— ——	47
South - -	18	—— ——	19
North - -	16	—— ——	20
	365		365

It

It is stated, from the register kept at the Royal Society, that the south-west wind blows more upon an average in each month of the year than any other, particularly in July and August: that the north-east prevails during January, March, April, May, and June; and is most unfrequent in February, July, September, and December: the north-west occurring more frequently from November to March; and less so in September and October than in any other months. Our observations for the last year, do not correspond with this statement; and the difference may perhaps account for the quantity of rain fallen; for the few hot days, and in short, for that small share of summer weather, which was open to every person's notice.

Highgate, Your's, &c.
Jan. 3, 1810. J. J.

For the Monthly Magazine.

MANUSCRIPT *of* ÆSCHYLUS'S TRAGEDIES, *entitled, the* "SEVEN *at* THEBES," *and* "PROMETHEUS."

THE learned French critic, Mons. Vauvilliers, has discovered in the library at Paris, formerly called the Bibliotheque du Roi, a MS. copy of the *Seven at Thebes*, and *Prometheus*, by Æschylus (No. 2735) on which he has offered the following remarks:

In verse 13, of the "*Seven at Thebes,*" the particle τε is suppressed—

Ὧραν τ' ἔχουθ' ἑκαστον, ὥς τι συμπεπες,

and in the manuscript ὥραν εχονθ' ἕκαστον; but the omission of this letter gives some order to a phrase, which before had none; and M. Brunk has found the same reading in other MSS. and adopted it.

At verse 250, a fault occurs, it must be owned, yet it points out a good reading:

Τυτο γαρ Ἄρης βόσκεται φθόνῳ βροτῶν.

Our editions have φόνῳ; it is not, however, with fright, but with carnage, that Mars is glutting himself; and this consideration induces us to prefer the reading φόνῳ, which another MS. presents. This reading may be easily recognized in the word φθόνῳ, as found in the MS. before us, and the faults of different copies often yield this advantage to attentive readers. M. Brunk also has found φονῷ in some MSS. and has printed it accordingly.

But the reading of γῆθεν, in verse 253, does not here appear. One edition has

Στένει πόλισμα δηθεν, ὡς κακλεμενών.

The Latin translators have rendered this passage as follows: "*Gemit civitas a terra tanquam circumclusa;*" as if they had found the word γῶθεν. It appears, indeed, that the scholiast read the word so: σειεται, (says he,) ἡ ημετέρα γῆ. The word δηθεν does not seem to have any meaning: γηθεν, on the contrary, expresses very well that dead sound occasioned by the trampling of a multitude of men on the earth, and which is prolonged to a greater or lesser distance; but instead of translating it, "*Tanquam circumclusa;*" it should rather be, "*utpote sub pedibus circumsese-fundentium;*" for the poet did not mean to describe the grief of an afflicted people, but the actual noise which announces the approach of enemies towards the ramparts.

Verse 487 offers an interesting variation. In our editions we read,

Επευχομαι δὴ τωδε μεν ευτυχεῖν
ἰω προμαχ' εμῶν δόμων.

"*Opto quidem huic succedere defensor mearum domorum.*"—This dative τῳδε, which is of the third person, cannot accord with the vocative, προμαχε. The manuscript before us reads τάδε, which forms a very perfect sense—"*Opto quidem in hoc certamine;*"—and it subjoins, at the end of the verse, σε, which renders the phrase complete,

Επευχομαι δὴ τάδε μεν ευτυχεῖν σε.

As to the measure of the verse, it depends on too many combinations to become the object of these concise remarks.

It must, however, be observed, that in verse 619, Eteocles speaks of Amphiaraüs, who, notwithstanding his piety, was, for having associated with the wicked, to perish along with them:

Ἀνοσιοισι συμμιγείς
Θρασυφρονισιν ανδρασι φρενῶν βία
Τεινασι πομπην την μακραν παλίν μολεῖν
Διος θελοντος συγκαθελκα σὺν τεται.

So it is found in our editions. What can παλιν μολειν signify? Those words are translated by *reverti*, and that is certainly the sense of παλιν. But the army of Argos did not make any criminal efforts for returning:—the crime with which Eteocles reproaches them is, that of having come to attack unjustly the city of Thebes. In fact, the manuscript reads πολιν. M. Brunk very properly condemns, as ridiculous, the interpretation of the scholiast, who explains these words by the great journey towards the infernal regions; but, in applying them to the city of Thebes itself, nothing can be more clear than the meaning.—"*Consociatus*

sociatus hominibus impiis qui audaci pervicacitate animarum contendunt magno hoc itinere in urbem irrumpere, Jovis voluntate pessum dabitur simul."—We learn from M. Brunk's remarks, that his manuscripts presented the same reading, which is allowed by the second Scholia.

At verse 632, δίκαίος λιτας is found instead of δικαίας. It is difficult to find any example of the adjective δικαίος employed with a feminine substantive, even among the Attic writers. In verse 178, the poet calls those prayers of the chorus, παυδίκοις λιτας; and although παυδίκως, as found in another manuscript (No. 2781), may be right, yet παυδίκοίς does not appear less correct.

In our editions, verse 732 is not in metre:

Παιδολοταν δ' ερίς ταδ' οτρύνει.

Filiorum perditrix contentio ista urget. The manuscript has ἄδ' ὀτρύνει, and M. Brunk has judiciously preferred this reading. In our editions we read, on the subject of Œdipus's incest:

Ὅστε μητρὸς αγνὰν
σπέιρας ἄρουραν ἵν ἐτράφη
ῥίζαι αἱματοέσσαν
ἔτλα.

It is difficult to understand, in this place, the object of the epithet *αγναν purum*, or *castum sulcum matris seminans, sui sanguinis radicem, ausus est tangere*: nor can one easily discover the utility of ἵν ἐτράφη, after having said *sulcum matris*. The manuscript before us, reads like those of M. Brunk, μὴ πρὸς ἀγνὰν σπέρας ἄρουραν, and the subsequent ἵν ἐτράφη is the reason which rendered *non purum*, in respect to Œdipus, the *sulcum matris* in which he had been formed. This reading is, therefore, decidedly the best.

In verses 212 and 213 of the Prometheus, speaking of the war of the Titans against the Gods, Prometheus says, he had learned from his mother, that victory was to be obtained, not by force, but by cunning or stratagem:

Ὡς οὐ κατ' ἰσχὺν, οὐδὲ πρὸς τὸ καρτερὸν
Χρὴ ἢ δόλῳ δὲ τὸν ὑπερέχοντας κρατεῖν.

Such was the ancient reading; but it has degenerated, whether after MSS. or after conjectures, into this, χρεί ἦ; that is to say, *χρεία ἦ, opus sit, necesse sit.* M. Dawes, being justly dissatisfied with this form, has substituted, conjecturally, in his Critical Miscellanies, χρείη, an optative, very commonly employed after the particles ὡς, ἵνα, ὅτι, &c. to express the past time, *necesse esset.* But all the MSS. which M. Vauvilliers had seen, are in favour of the ancient reading χρὴ ἦ, and only differ in the particle δὲ or τέ, after δόλῳ, and this form is, in fact, very good. Thucydides prefers the use of χρὴ to that of χρείη. As to the ellipsis of the comparative μᾶλλον, before the particle ἢ, there is not any Greek writer, who does not furnish examples of it. The phrase thus taken, signifies therefore, "*Oportere, in fatis esse non vi aut robore, magis quam dolo victores vincere*; and every one understands, that this grammatical figure amounts to the same as "*dolo magis quam vi aut robore.*" On the subject of the participle present, ὑπερέχοντας, instead of which many editions have ὑπερέξοντας, it is well known, that the future is not by any means necessary in such a circumstance; as in Latin, "*misit senatus legatos vetantes,*" is the same as *vetaturos*, or *qui vetarent.* The manuscript under our immediate consideration, reads,

χρὴ ἢ δόλῳ τε τὸν ὑπερέχοντας χρατεῖν.

At verse 215, the printed editions have as follows:

Χραπτὸς δή μοι των παρεζώντων τοτε
φαίνετ' εἶναι, προσλαβοντι μητερα
ἑκοντ' ἑκοντι Ζηνὶ συμπαραστατεῖν.

"*Optimum mihi in præsenti ex omnibus visum est, ut assumens matrem, volens volenti Jovi assisterem.*" In this passage, the προσλαβοντι is good in itself, as relating to μοι: but then, what are we to make of the εκοντ' εκοντι Ζηνί? It does not appear credible, that Æschylus wrote εκοντι, εκοντὶ; one having a reference to Jupiter, the other to Prometheus. If he wrote ἑκόντα, can we admit, one at the side of the other, two adjectives relating to the same person; one to the dative, προσλαβοντι, the other to the accusative, εκοντα? No such example is to be found among the Greek authors. Our manuscript, therefore, is right in having προσλαβοντα, the two adjectives then joining, not to the μοι, but to the infinitive, παραστατειν, a mode of construction commonly found.

At verse 618, Paw's edition reads,

Λέγ' ἄντιν' αἰτ' ἆπαν γαρ ἐκπυθοῖό μου.

"Dic quid postules? nam quidvis a me cognoveris."

But to give it this sense, the phrase has occasion of the particle ἄν, without which the optative never assumes the power of a future; this may be supplied in the MS. by conjecture; for we only find πυθοῖο in it, which leaves a verse defective by one syllable. M. Brunk has printed παν γαρ ἄν πυθοιο μοι, after a manuscript.

In our editions, after verse 756, and seq. we read,

Ἦ γάρ ποτ' ἐσὶν ἐκπεσεῖν ἀρχῆς Διός;
ἥδοιμ' ἄν, οἶμαι, τοῦδ' ἥδονα συμφορᾶν.
Πῶς δ' οὐκ ἄν, ὅτις ἐκ Διὸς πάσχω κακῶς;

"*Numquid est ut Jupiter aliquando excidat è principatu! gauderem puto, istam conspicata cladem: quidni vero! quæ a Jove malis afficior.*" Thus are generally rendered those words which to pronounce; but ἥδοιμι is a verb active, signifying *delectarem*, and not *delectarer*. M. Dawes, in his Miscellanies, assigns the second of these verses to Prometheus, writing ἥδοι ἄν, that is, ἥδοιο ἄν: thus, too, has M. Brunk printed it; and this enables us to find the meaning of οἶμαι, *gauderes*; *puto*; whilst the third verse is the answer of Io; *quidni?* The particle δὲ becomes no longer necessary, and our manuscript, which suppresses it, favours the conjecture of those two learned critics. It suppresses also, and properly, as appears, the particle τε in verse 850.

Ἰὼ
μαντεῖα ποῦ τε ἐστὶ Θεσπρωτῶν Διὸς
τέρας τ' ἄπιστον

"Ubi est sedes propheticæ Jovis Threspoti et miraculum incredibile."

It is evident that the particle τε is not necessary to the sense and measure of the first verse; and I can scarcely believe, that the poet, without any necessity, would seek this cacophony, μαντεῖα Διὸς τ' ἐστὶ Θεσπρωτῶν, wherein the same consonant is repeated six times in four words. On the same account that we reject the ὑπερίξοντας, and adopt the reading of our MS. ὑπεξέχοντας, (in verse 213.) we are induced to prefer also, in verse 857,

Ἦξαν θηρεύοντες ἐ θηρασίμοις
γάμοις.

"*Ibant venantes non venandas nuptias.*"—Paw's edition, without any necessity, has θηρεύσοντες in the future.

It is to be remarked, also, that, in verse 1011,

Ἀυδαδεία τῳ φρονοῦντι μὴ κάλως;

our editors read,

Ἀυδαδεία γὰρ τῳ φρονοῦντι, &c.

The γαρ here is of no service to the sense of the phrase, but with αὐδαδεία it is necessary to the measure of the verse. In reading αὐδαδεῖᾳ, it would be useless for this object. It is certain, that whenever the poets employ the *diæresis*, or dissolution of the diphthong αι or οι, in two vowels αϊ, οϊ, the ι continues long: from the same analogy should proceed the same result, in respect to the diphthong ει. This observation would be of importance to the knowledge of prosody, if confirmed by a sufficient number of examples.—After verse 840, there follows, as if a line by Æschylus, Ἰὼ, ἰὼ, ἀπὸ σοῦ μηχανεύματα τῆς σῆς πλάνης, which is, in fact, only an explanation of verse 839.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE tremendous mischiefs brought upon the study of English grammar, by the persevering and pedantic, or ignorant exertions, to mould it on the structure of the learned languages, will become strikingly obvious to any one who can consider the matter without prejudice; but these mischiefs must infallibly continue in some degree, till a second Priestley (with equal penetration and courage, but greater good fortune) shall arise, to confine both *declension* and *conjugation* within the bounds of mere *inflection*. That it is a point of dispute with our modern Priscians (or rather of *no* dispute, for they seem to decide in the negative), whether a noun, or a pronoun without the accusative *variation*, may be made both the subject of one verb and the object or another; in other words, both a nominative and an accusative, as we should call it in Latin; in such an example as this: "the things *which* I liked, and were equally agreeable to my friend;" *which* being here the object of *liked* and the subject of *were*. It is true, this construction sounds rather awkwardly: but I think, only to those who know something of the syntax of the learned languages, or have received their notions on this particular point from others who do; or solely on account of its infrequency (which infrequency, by the by, is also imputable to the same causes.) There is a well-known passage of Horace, which has often struck me as an exact case in point on this question: I will therefore only mention it, and trouble you no further. It is this:

"Quod magis ad nos
Pertinet, et nescire malum est:"

where *quod* is the nominative to *pertinet* and the accusative to *nescire*.

So in a line of Pope:

Abuse on all he loved, or loved him, spread:

where there evidently is only one relative word intended to be understood, and this, on the above-mentioned consideration, should be the relative *that*; "abuse on all *that* he loved, or [*that*] loved him:" *that* being the object (or accusative) to the first *loved*, and the subject (or nominative) of the second.

Your's, &c. Σ.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

LYCÆUM OF ANCIENT LITERATURE.—No. XXVI.

HORACE.

WHERE so many have concurred to point out the merits, and to perpetuate the fame, of Horace; upon a subject, which has already exhausted all that criticism could offer, or ingenuity suggest, the classical reader will be prepared to expect here only those general observations, which may confirm the opinion he has already formed; but which will add little to the materials, upon which that opinion is grounded. Most willingly, indeed, would we have omitted this article altogether; not so much from any difficulty likely to occur in a poet, who has been so repeatedly revised by commentators, ancient and modern, as from the impossibility of offering remarks sufficiently striking, or new, to excite attention. But the necessity of conforming to the regular plan which we from the first adopted, compels us to proceed. The odes of Horace are, of course, the only part of his works which we propose to consider at present.

It may, perhaps, form no idle disquisition to attempt to ascertain the different periods, at which were written the several poems of Horace. This we shall do, taking Bentley for our guide.* The internal evidence of the poems themselves may, indeed, lead us to form a tolerable conclusion as to their respective dates. Thus, the first book of the odes may be ascertained from the prologue; the second and third from the epilogues; the epodes from these lines of the 14th epod:

Inceptos, olim promissum carmen, Iambos
Ad umbilicum adducere.

The date of the first book of Satires may be collected from the last line of the 10th:

I, puer, atq. meo citus hæc subscribe libello;

the last from the prologue. The first book, also, of the epistles may be traced from the prologue and epilogue. That the fourth book of the odes, and the second of the epistles, were published after a considerable lapse of time from the rest, is evident from the authority of Suetonius; a testimony which, as Bentley observes, is so decisive, that it would be an useless task in any one to attempt to refute it. Supposing, then, this internal evidence to be sufficiently clear, the arrangement will be as follows:—The first book of Satires, the earliest work of Horace, was written between the twenty-sixth and twenty-eighth year of his age; the second, between his thirty-second and thirty-fourth; the Epodes, in the two following years; the first book of the Odes, was composed between his thirty-sixth and thirty-eighth; the second, in his fortieth and forty-first; the third, in the course of the two succeeding years: the first book of Epistles, in his forty-sixth and forty-seventh years; then the fourth of the Odes, and the Carmen Seculare, in the course of his forty-ninth, fiftieth, and fifty-first years. The Art of Poetry, and the fourth of the Epistles, are not so well ascertained; probably, they were written only a year or two before he died. This arrangement will appear to be judicious, and not loosely hazarded, if the reader will carefully attend to the evidence of the poems themselves. In the first place, it is observable, that, in the Satires, the Epodes, and the first of the Odes, the name of *Cæsar* is always used, never that of *Augustus*, which was not assumed till about the thirty-ninth year of Horace; after which it is frequently adopted. Then again, in the Satires and Epodes, the poet describes himself as a young man, and asserts, that he owed all his fame to the publication of his Satires. He no where mentions his lyric compositions as having contibuted to his reputation. His progressive advance in life may be collected from a close examination of the sentiments of each successive poem. The free, and often vicious, tendency of his early poems, denotes his youthful years; but we see him afterwards engaged on more decorous subjects, and assuming a graver and chaster style. It is by this internal evidence alone, that we can properly ascertain the different periods at which Horace wrote. Those who have not condescended to follow this unerring guide, have lost themselves in the wildest conjectures, and have seldom failed to obscure, rather than illustrate, the subject.

Let us now consider Horace as a writer of odes, a species of poetry, which, of all others, requires the greatest strength and elevation of genius, and a sort of enthusiasm, that must diffuse itself through the whole. Judgment, too, must have its share, in tempering the flights of too wild an imagination; and the greatest art must be used, without the appearance of any, that the compo-

* Vide Bentley, de Temporibus Librorum Horatii.

sition, though strictly regular, may retain an air of rapture and disorder. Gods, heroes, and princes, were, among the ancients, the objects of the lyric Muse. They had also another kind of Ode, of a more humble nature, which delighted in softer themes; where beauty, and the pains and joys of love, were described, or the praise of Bacchus sung. The want of the sublime was supplied by delicacy and sprightliness. If Pindar excelled in the former, Anacreon was unrivalled in the latter. The happy genius of Horace could sing the triumphs of Augustus, and the coyness of Chloe, with equal success; uniting the qualities of both the Grecian bards, he has occasionally the rapture of the one, and the softness of the other. He has all the enthusiasm and elevation of the Theban poet; he is as rich in similes and imagery: but his transitions are not so abrupt; and his diction is more uniformly soft and flexible. The subjects of Pindar's odes are generally the same, and his style partakes of the uniformity. But it is the peculiar characteristic of Horace, that his style continually varies with his subject. Wherever his poetical imagination may lead him—whether he fancy himself in Olympus, announcing the decrees of the gods; or moralizing upon the ruins of Troy—whether scaling the Alps, or at the feet of Glycera; it is always adapted to the objects before him. He can, with equal ease, pourtray, in the sublimest strains, the characters of Cato and of Regulus; and yet, with playful vivacity, describe the caresses of Lycimnia, and the inconstancy of Pyrrha. Like Anacreon, the devoted son of pleasure, he has all the graces of the Teian bard, with infinitely more wit and philosophy; and while he possesses the brilliant imagination of Pindar, he surpasses him in the solidity of his judgment. In a word, if attention be paid to the soundness of his sense, the precision of his style, the harmony of his verse, and the variety of his subjects; if it be recollected, that the same man has composed satires, replete with keenness, sense, and gaiety; epistles, which contain the best directions for our conduct in life, and an Art of Poetry, which will always be the standard of true taste; it will be admitted, that Horace was one of the greatest and best-informed poets that ever existed.

His thoughts are the genuine offspring of nature. They are dictated by truth and reason. Unwilling to deck his style with frivolous ornaments, which can amuse only superficial minds, he compensates for the want of these by the grandeur of his ideas and figures, in the Odes; and by the chasteness of his elocution, and the propriety of his images, in his Satires and Epistles. Grace every where flows from his pen, and pleases the more because natural and unstudied. His poetry is not a barren soil; the useful and the agreeable spring up together: we are at once amused and instructed. The mind finds itself enriched by fables, history, and geography, which are sprinkled through the whole work with judgment, and without affectation. The heart is improved by a variety of wise reflections on the manners of his age, and by lively representations of vice and virtue. In a word, the taste is formed by a composition just and correct, without constraint; full of grace and beauty, without varnish; easy, and yet not negligent; always seasoned with so much wit and learning, as to leave no room for disgust.

It has been sometimes said, that elegance, not sublimity, is the characteristic of Horace. That the former qualification is unquestionably his due, no one will attempt to deny. But, surely, he offers as many instances of the sublime in his odes, as any of the ancient lyric writers. Let the admirer of Horace turn to the following Odes: the 15th, 35th, 37th, of the first book; the 1st, 13th, perhaps, the best of all, and 19th, of the second book; and, especially, the 1st, 3d, and 4th, the character of Regulus in the 5th, and the 25th, of the third book; Odes the 4th, 9th, and 14th, of the 4th book. It would be easy to fill these columns, by numerous quotations that would sufficiently prove the truth of our assertion. It is true, that he himself disclaims all pretensions to sublimity; and often says in his odes, that his Muse was not suited to subjects of grandeur, but rather chose to sing

> Convivia, et prælia Virginum
> Sectis in Juvenes unguibus acrium,
> Non præter solitum levis.

But this is a specimen of that modesty, which makes him say in another place,

> Pindarum quisquis studet æmulari,
> ——— Ceratis ope Dædalea
> Nititur pennis, vitreo daturus
> Nomina ponto.

We shall allow ourselves one quotation more, to prove, once for all, that the genius of Horace was highly susceptible of that grandeur of sentiment which is called

called sublimity in Pindar. Observe with what magnificence, and pomp of expression, he describes a lyric poet, and a favourite of the Muses, in the 3d Ode of book 4:

Quem tu, Melpomene, semel
Nascentem placido lumine videris,
Illum non labor Isthmius
Clarabit pugilem; non equus impiger
Curru ducet Achaïco
Victorem: neque res bellica Deliis
Ornatum foliis ducem,
Quod regum tumidas contuderit minas,
Ostendet Capitolio:
Sed, quæ Tibur aquæ fertile perfluunt,
Et spissæ nemorum comæ,
Fingent Æolio carmine nobilem.

The truth is, that the splendour of Horace, not having the glare and extravagance of Pindar, does not so immediately strike the eye, but is generally more agreeable to the understanding of the reader. He is more correct in his expressions, less extravagant in his metaphors, less bold in his transitions. Though he sometimes swells, and rises high, he never exceeds those limits which a clear judgment prescribed to a warm imagination. His transitions, even where they are the boldest, will be found adapted to the design of the Ode; and to arise more from the nature of that kind of poetry, than from any unreasonable indulgence granted to his Muse. That which occurs in the third Ode of book iii. has been considered most liable to objection; but even this will vanish, when the reader accurately studies the design of the Ode, and upon what occasion it was composed. Before the death of Julius Cæsar, there was a report, that he intended to remove the seat of empire to Troy, from which the Romans derived their origin; and it was feared, that Augustus might carry into execution what his uncle and adopted father had proposed to effect. Horace is thought to have composed this Ode, in order to prevent it. He therefore introduces Juno in the council of the Gods, as consenting to favour the Romans, provided they never think of re-building Troy, or of transferring to that city the seat of government. The design of the poem thus anticipated, it may be supposed that he would only gradually convey the hint to Augustus, and not abruptly discover his intention in writing: and the manner in which it is executed will be found equally admirable. The Ode begins with the praises of a just and courageous man: it proceeds to exemplify this character in some heroes, who, by the exercise of virtue, had been deified. Here was an occasion to mention Romulus, who was worshipped by the Romans as a God under the name of Quirinus. Upon his reception into heaven, Juno, as the well-known enemy of the Trojans, declares to the assembled Gods the conditions upon which she consents to his apotheosis, and to the future grandeur of the Roman state. Thus, what, at first sight, may appear to be a wild and rapturous transition, is found, upon examination, to have been the result of deep and judicious reflection. As a poet, he prophetically delivers the divine decrees; and when the purpose is answered, as if the God, who had inspired his imagination, had left him, he checks the forward Muse:

Quo Musa tendis? desine pervicax
Referre sermones Deorum.

Sublimity, then, is an essential feature in the poetical character of Horace. That he is not always sublime is a proof of that surprising versatility, that *curiosa felicitas*, which pervades every thing he undertakes.—"In Odis *sublimi* charactere usus est," says Baxter, "et nonnunquam florido et amœno; in Epodis humili; et in Sermonibus, comico et civili; nisi quod in epistolis, accedente jam senectute, omisso, ut plurimum, ludo et joco, ad philosophicum vultum, uti decuit, sese composuerit."*—It rarely happens, that an author succeeds in different kinds of composition; but Horace is equally happy in the most opposite species of writing. In lyrics, he has not only united the beauties of Pindar, Alcæus, Anacreon, and Sappho, but has found the means of tracing a new path, and of substituting himself us a model. It will be seen, hereafter, that he has the same superiority in satire.

As to his morality, though in early youth he had imbibed the principles of Epicurus, yet he acknowledges one Supreme Power, superior to all created beings, who will not suffer crimes to be committed with impunity; to whom even kings are accountable for their conduct, and who ought to be the source and end of all their actions. He teaches us, that happiness consists in the right use of our reason, and in curbing the tumultuous sallies of our passions; that we cannot too soon devote ourselves to the study of wis-

* Baxter, judicium de Horat. in Zeunius Edit. of Gesner, p. 32.

dom,

dom; that nothing but virtue deserves our admiration, and that, without it, there can be no true or rational freedom. He has proved himself a master in the most difficult part of human conduct, that of advising others, which he always does with great sincerity, but without the appearance of premeditation. By this method, the advice had a better effect upon the person who received it, because there was no affectation of superiority in him who gave it. Had this been visible, it would only have offended that inherent pride in our nature, which makes every man so unwilling to acknowledge, or be told of, his faults. For instance, when writing in praise of moderation, he addresses himself to an ambitious man, shows him the danger of his darling passion, and the charms of contentment. Thus, without touching his foible, by descending to particulars, he demonstrates to the person addressed the danger of the measures he pursues. The 10th Ode of lib. 2, to Licinius Muræna, is a fine example of this. Muræna was brother-in-law to Mecænas, and, through his interest, could have little doubt of being promoted. But this would not satisfy his restless ambition; nor could the seasonable advice of Horace prevent him from entering into a conspiracy with Fannius and others, which cost him his life.—In the 15th of lib. 1, where he represents Nereus as declaring to Paris the deplorable fate of Troy, which will attend his rape of Helen, he warns Antony not to give himself up to the charms of Cleopatra, which must inevitably end in his ruin; and in the preceding Ode, he, by a beautiful allegory, exhibits to the Romans all the calamities of their civil wars, and exhorts them to peace. Having inclined, as we observed at the close of our last Number, to the Stoic philosophy, towards the latter part of his life, he consequently armed himself with their principles against the fear of death. Thus he describes his wise man as braving adversity, and expecting mortality to put an end to any misfortunes that may befal him. This is done allegorically, under the characters of Pentheus and Bacchus; that is, the wise man will then display the same courage which Bacchus did in his answer to Pentheus, in a tragedy of Euripides.

We shall close this general account by a few remarks upon the difficulty of translating this interesting poet. Horace, in his Odes, is the only author who has shown the compass of the Latin language, in all the variety of composition. This renders it a task of considerable difficulty to imitate him, with any degree of ease or elegance. He has a mode of expression peculiar to himself, which sometimes baffles every attempt to convey his meaning into the idiom of any modern language. There are few poets of whom versions have been more frequently attempted: no one, perhaps, has had less justice done to him; and it is the more extraordinary, that his lesser Odes, I mean those that treat of humbler subjects, have been uniformly found the most difficult: witness the 9th of lib. 3, the favourite Ode of Scaliger. Those who will be at the pains to examine it, will find its peculiar merit to consist in the delicacy, brevity, and simplicity, of the expressions; the beautiful order of the words, and the harmonious sweetness of the numbers. This little Ode, though of all others, perhaps, the most laboured at, has been the worst executed. Its beautiful and unaffected brevity sets translation at defiance; and is a model of that perfection of style, which La Bruyere admired, the art of using the *one* proper expression, which can alone be right.

Creech, who had done ample justice to the philosophic verse of Lucretius, lost all his laurels by his attempt upon Horace. He has also been fatal to the reputation of some others. The version of Francis is, upon the whole, the best executed: in some parts of the Odes, he is highly Horatian; moral, without being dull; gay and spirited, with propriety; and tender, without being languid. Some of the imitations of Duncombe are spirited and elegant; but, in general, he is inferior to Francis.

Quinctilian has said, indeed, that he would not have the whole of Horace interpreted; and he alludes to the Odes, rather than to the Satires. This caution will appear singular, and would, at least, have seemed to be equally applicable to the rest of his works. Creech gives this reason; "which," he says, "must be taken from the design and subject matter of the poems. To describe and reform a vicious man, necessarily requires some expressions which an ode cannot want. The paint which an artist uses must be agreeable to the piece which he designs. Satire is to instruct, and that supposes a knowledge and discovery of the crime; while

while Odes are made only to instruct and to please, and therefore every thing that offends in them is unpardonable."

To enumerate the various editions of Horace would more than fill the columns we have already occupied. We can therefore select only a few even of the best.

Horatius, 4to. *Editio Princeps*, sine anno, loco, vel typographi indicio.
——— 8vo. Ferrar. 1474.
——— fol. Mediol. ditto.
——— fol. Venet. 1478, 1483, 1490.
——— 12mo. —— apud Ald. 1501.
——— fol. illustrated by 80 commentators. Basil, 1580. Of this edit. Dr. Harwood says, "that it contains the observations and remarks on Horace, which were made by the great scholars of that illustrious age—the glorious age of the revival of literature; as well as the criticisms of the old commentators, Acron, Porphyrion, &c."
——— 4to. Cruquii. L. Bat. 1593. Cruquius is considered one of the best commentators on Horace.
Horatii Opera, a Dan. Heinsio, 12mo. Elz. L. Bat. 1629.
in usum Delphini, 4to. Paris, 1691.
Horatius, cum notis variorum, 8vo. Lug. Bat. 1653, 1658, 63, 68, 70.—The first of these is the best.
——— à Bentley, 4to. Cantab. 1711.—Amster. 1713, 1728
——— Baxter, 8vo. Lond. 1701, 1725.
——— ——— Gesneri, Lips. 1752, 1772.
——— ——— —— Observationibus Zewnii, 8vo. Lips. 1788-1802.
Horatii Opera, 12mo. Glasg. 1744, called the immaculate edition.
Horace, by Watson, Lat. and Eng. 2 vol. 8vo. Lond.
——— by Francis, with the orig. text. 4 vol. 12mo. 1747. 4to. 1749.

The edition by the late Gilb. Wakefield, is executed with uncommon accuracy and elegance.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ENQUIRIES *into the* DISCOVERY *of the* ESSENCE *of* ROSES; *translated from the* RECHERCHES SUR LA DECOUVERTE DE L'ESSENCE DE ROSE, *of* MONSIEUR LANGLES, MEMBER *of the* NATIONAL INSTITUTE, KEEPER *of the* ORIENTAL MANUSCRIPTS, &c. &c.

FROM the title of this little essay, it might appear, that I incur the reproach of having devoted my time to frivolous researches, but my object has been to correct an error very frequent among Orientalists; and to prove that the discovery, of which these pages treat, is not by any means so ancient as many have imagined. However numerous the admirers of this fragrant *Ottar* may be in Europe, as in Asia, I wish to pay it thus my public homage.—A verse from *Hafiz*, the Persian Anacreon, will not be here misplaced:

"*Hafiz! vesal-i-gul tulbee kemchu bulbulan,*
"*Jan Kun fedaï Khak i-rah-i-baghban i-gul.*

"O! Hafiz, thou desirest like the Nightingale the presence of the rose! let thy very soul be a ransom for the earth, where the keeper of the Rose-garden walks!"

In this couplet, he alludes to the loves of the Nightingale and the Rose, which have been celebrated by so many poets of Arabia, Persia, and Turkey.

The word *Ottar*, or *A'thr*, used by the Asiatics, to express the essence of roses, is originally Arabic; and signifies an aromatic odour, or perfume in general; it is derived from *Attara*, or *A'thara*, (to perfume one's-self,) &c. and it seems to have some affinity with another Arabic work, *Katara*, (to drop, or distil by drops, &c.) and to the Hebrew *Ketr*, (he has perfumed,-&c.) The Chaldaic word *Katura* expressed eleven kinds of aromatics, which the Jews burned in their sacrifices. (See Schultens's Clavis Dialect: ling Heor. et Arab; page 296: and Castelli Lexicon Heptaglott, ad vocem קטר.) As to the resemblance which Mr. Weston, (in a work which I shall hereafter quote) imagines he has found between the Arabic word *Ottar*, and the European *odour*, I leave it for my readers to determine on the etymology. I must here remark, that flowers in general, and roses from their peculiar excellence, are termed in Arabic, *ward;* and in Persian, *gul;* but the *ottar* is not to be confounded with the *gulab*, or *rose-water*, which is simply the product of roses, distilled with water, according to a process well known to all perfumers, both of Europe and Asia; this, indeed, is the previous and indispensable preparation for obtaining the essence, or *ottar;* for after a certain quantity of roses has been so distilled, (as Colonel Polier indicates in the first volume of Asiatic Researches,) the rose-water is left exposed to the cool air of the night; and on the next day, a very inconsiderable portion of *ottar* is found congealed on the surface of the rose water. It may be easily supposed, that the quantity of essence depends much on the quality of the

the roses; those of Shiraz, Kirman, and Cashmere, are particularly celebrated, as the following quotations will prove.

The learned Kæmpfer,(in his *Amœnitates Exoticæ*, page 374,) informs us, that "the roses of Shiraz yield on distillation, a thick substance, resembling butter, called *attar gul;* and this oil is purchased for its weight in gold, and is unequalled in sweetness and fragrance; which shows, that the roses of the territory of Persepolis, are of the hottest nature." The same traveller adds, "that sandal-wood gives additional strength to the perfume;" and this observation is confirmed by Colonel Polier, who remarks, however, at the same time, that this addition reduces the value of the essence. The use of sandal-wood succeeds better in the composition of simple rose-water, which according to the ingenious Anquetil du Perron (see his Zendavesta, vol. i. 525, &c.) is styled *Sandali gulab*, or, if we may so translate it, *rose-water* of sandal. In the first volume of Linschoten's Voyages, (pp. 125-126) we read, that the sandal-wood itself produces an odoriferous oil.

The roses of Kirman are described, by Olearius, and other travellers, as wonderfully abundant, and a very delightful water is said to be distilled from them, which forms a considerable branch of commerce in that country; but those writers have not made any mention of the essence.

The most exquisite roses of Asia, appear to be those of Cashmere; and Mr. Forster, (in Journey from India to Petersburgh, vol. ii. page 15, quarto edition,) says, "I may venture to class in the first rank of vegetable produce, the rose of Cashmere, which, for its brilliancy and delicacy of odour, has long been proverbial in the East; and its essential oil, or *ottar*, is held in universal estimation." Indeed, long before the publication of Mr. Forster's Travels, we had learned from Monsieur Anquetil du Perron, that the best species of rose was produced in Cashmere.

Roses are found in great abundance also in Syria, Faiume, and the different provinces of the Barbary states; and an essence is extracted from them, but much inferior to that of Persia, and of Cashmere. One would scarcely imagine that a process, at once so simple, and so universally known throughout the East, and even on the coasts of Western Africa, and which is the result of another process in use, from time immemorial, cannot be traced back two hundred years.

In this opinion, I dissent very much from many ingenious men; and amongst others from Mr. Weston, who, (in his Specimen of the Conformity of Languages, &c. page 113,) expresses his belief that the *ottar*, or essence of roses, is the oil with which the Psalmist desires to be anointed, because he styles the oil *green*.—Psalm xcii. 10.

בלחי בשמן רענן

Delibutus sum in oleo viridi.

Nothing can be more vague than this epithet; since many kinds of oil are of that colour, and since the ottar is not always green: besides, it is not certain that the Hebrew epithet רענן should be understood as expressing any particular colour; and the Septuagint have rendered it by the Greek word πίων, *fat;* (the English version says, "I shall be anointed with *fresh* oil.") I shall not here detain my readers by a long digression, in which it might be proved that the Hebrews, as well as the Christians, employed only common oil, and not perfumes, in the consecration of their kings.

But, in support of my opinion on the recent discovery of the ottar, I shall adduce both negative and positive proofs; and I hope to demonstrate, that it was not known before the year 1021 of the Mohamedan, or 1612 of the Christian, æra; my negative proofs are derived from the silence of Eastern, and of European writers, prior to the epoch abovementioned.

In the works of Hafiz, and of Sadi, we find frequent mention of the *gulab*, or rose-water; none of the *ottar*, or essence. Sherifaddin Ali Yezdi, who wrote a History of Tamerlane, often describes the perfumes lavishly expended in the entertainments given by that Tartar conqueror, and his children; but the historian is silent on the subject of the ottar.

The *Ayeen Akbery*, or Commentary of the Grand Mogul Akber, translated by Mr. Gladwin, of Calcutta, contains a chapter on the regulation of the Imperial Perfumery, in which various preparations of roses are noticed, without any mention of the essence. This work, the *Ayeen Akbery*, was composed in the year of our æra, 1569; and consequently, forty-two years before the date that I have assigned to the discovery of the *ottar*.

As to European travellers, I can venture to affirm, that of those who visited Persia and Hindoostan, and whose narratives prior to the seventeenth century have

have been collected by Hackluit, Purchas, De Bry, Melchisedec Thevenot, Bergeron, Churchill, Harris, &c. not one has spoken of the essence of roses: many of them describe the rose-water as a most pleasing perfume, and in terms which prove their ignorance of the other preparation.

But a positive proof of what I have asserted, is derived from the annals of the Mogul Empire, of which the authors were perhaps witnesses of the facts that they relate.

We shall begin by consulting a History of the Grand Moghuls, written in the Persian language by Mohammed Hashem; an important work, entitled, "*Tarikh Montekheb lubab*, or The authentic Abridgment of Chronicles." This, which is preserved among the manuscripts of the National Library, in Paris, passes rapidly over the reigns of Timur, and his descendants; and in fact, commences with the account of *Baber*, who in the year 1526, conquered Hindoostan; and it ends with the year 1677; when Mohammed Shah was on the throne. The discovery of the ottar of roses is twice noticed in this History, and in the most unequivocal manner: first, in a chapter entitled, *Marriage of the Princess Nour Jehan, with the Inhabitant of Paradise, (that is, the lately deceased) Jehangir, the Inventions and Discoveries of the Queen of the World*, &c. This Princess, *Nour Jehan*, (a title signifying, Light of the Universe,) was the celebrated beauty called also *Mihr al Nesa*, (or the Bright Sun of Women.) She inspired the Emperor Jehangir with so violent a passion, that to possess her charms he contrived the assassination of her husband; she even exercised the sovereign power, during the space of six months; and money was coined in her name: but we are not authorized in attributing to her (as is generally done) those rupees which bear the signs of the zodiac; for although struck under the reign of Jehangir, they have quite a different origin. This fascinating woman, who employed every art to secure her influence over the monarch of Hindoostan, introduced many innovations in the female dress, and we may say, invented fashions, a circumstance before unknown in Asia; on this subject, the chapter above quoted, contains many curious details: but it will be sufficient to extract one passage, relating to the object which engages our attention. "The Essence of Rose-water which the Princess Nour-jehan first called the *Ottar of Jehangir*, (in compliment to the Emperor) and other perfumes of a more moderate value, and within the attainment of persons of small fortune, are of her and her mother's invention." The succeeding chapter, entitled, *History of the Seventh Year of Jehangir's Reign, and of the Festival of the New Year*, &c. begins with some particulars more precise and satisfactory than the passage above given.—"At the commencement of this festival, the mother of Princess Nourjehan, having presented some essence of roses which she had extracted, and the Emperor having approved of it, he thought proper to bestow on the discovery his own august name, and it was called *Ottar Jehangiri*; and to the princess he gave a necklace of pearl, worth thirty thousand rupees; it is indeed a wonderful discovery, for no perfume can equal it; and its vivifying odour is grateful to angels, genii, and men. The author of this work recollects, that the price of good Ottar Jehangiri, until the beginning of the reign of Aulumgir, (who now resides in Paradise) was eighty rupees for a *tolah*; whilst, in our time, this same essence has fallen in price to eight or nine rupees per *tolah*."

Those two quotations agree perfectly with the following passage, from the History of Hindostan, compiled in English by Mr. Gladwin, from numerous materials collected with much labour and expense, during a residence of twenty-three years in India. "The manner of making the ottar," says this ingenious writer, "was at this time discovered by the mother of Nourjehan. The ottar is an essential oil of roses, which floats in a very small quantity on the surface of distilled rose-water, whilst yet warm; and it is collected by means of a little bit of cotton fastened to the end of a stick; it is the most delightful of all perfumes, and in fragrance equals the new-blown rose. The Emperor, as a reward for the invention, bestowed on the lady a necklace of most precious pearls; and the Princess Selima Sultana, (one of the widows of Akbar,) gave it the name of Ottar-Jehangiri."

Thus have the Eastern authors, in my opinion, cleared up every doubt as to the epoch, and the author of this discovery; but none of them have indicated the manner in which the discovery was made: this, however, we learn from an European traveller. Manucci, a physician of Venice, during a residence in India

India of forty years, enquired much into the annals of that empire; and composed an historical work of considerable magnitude, adorned with well-executed miniatures. This work, of which the authenticity cannot be disputed, was translated and abridged by *Catrou*, under the title of a "General History of the Mogul Empire, from its Foundation to the present Time;" and among the curious anecdotes collected by Manucci, is one which throws great light on the subject of this essay. It is natural to imagine, that the adulterous amours of Jehangir with Nourjehan form an interesting portion of the Emperor's history; it was at a feast given by the ambitious female to her illustrious lover, that the essence of roses was discovered. Amidst the varieties of luxury displayed on that occasion, the princess had contrived that rose-water should flow in a small canal throughout the gardens; whilst the Emperor walked with her along the borders of the canal, they perceived a kind of scum, floating on the surface of the water; and when it approached the brink, they gathered and examined it; and this was a substance produced by the sun, from the rose-water. All the court agreed in acknowledging, that this oily substance was the most exquisite perfume known in India; and in course of time, art endeavoured to imitate what had been at first the offspring of accident, and of nature."—(Histoire Generale des Mogols; tom. 1. 326.)

These particulars are by no means unworthy of credit; for Manucci arrived in India, during the reign of Shah-jehan, son and successor of Jehangir, whilst the recollection of these circumstances was, no doubt, still fresh in the memory of several persons. The essence had been, for a long time, observed to swim on the surface of distilled rose-water; but in so small a quantity, that no one had thought of collecting it; a fortunate accident inspired the idea; the discovery being once made, (like most others) appeared so simple, that we are astonished that the ottar was not found by the first chemist who applied his alembic to experiments on roses.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

JANE Stuart, the extraordinary character, of whom some account is given in the Monthly Magazine for October last, supposed to be a natural daughter of King James II. after renouncing the world and splendour of courts, resided at Wisbech, in Cambridgeshire. It is to be regretted that few memorials remain of her; but two ancient and respectable inhabitants, now deceased, have related to the writer of this the following incidents:—When she first came, she sought employment by standing (as is usual with labourers at this day who want work) on or near the foot of the bridge, where, in hay-time and harvest, the farmers resort every morning to hire. She selected for her abode, a cellar in a part of the town called the Old Market, where she spun worsted; to dispose of which, she regularly had a stall on the market-day. Being once thus employed, she recognised by the arms and livery, a coach and attendants going to the principal inn, (the Rose and Crown,) near to which her stall stood, upon which, she immediately packed up her worsted, retired to her cell, and carefully concealed herself. The owner, who was said to be the Duke of Argyle, endeavoured to find her, but without effect. The house under which she lived has been since rebuilt, and part of it is now occupied by the Lady Mary Knollis, aunt to the present Earl of Banbury. She constantly attended, when in health, the meeting of the Society of Friends in Wisbech; was humble and exemplary in her conduct, well esteemed by her neighbours, invariably avoided all conversation relative to her family connexions; and when in the freedom of intercourse, any expression inadvertently escaped, leading to an enquiry, she stopped short, seemed to regret having disclosed so much, and silenced further research. She read the New Testament in Greek; but even this circumstance was discovered accidentally by an unexpected call: was fond of birds, which were frequently allowed to leave their cages, and fly about in her apartment. When near eighty, she had a new set of teeth. She died (according to the Friends' Register) "the 12th of 7th mo. 1742, aged 88," and was buried in the Society's grave-yard at Wisbech, where, out of respect to her memory, box has been planted round her grave, with her initials, age, and date, which still remain to mark the spot of her interment. Your's, &c. A.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTERS *descriptive of* CHELTENHAM, *and its* VICINITY.

LETTER III.

Cheltenham, July 27, 1808.

THANKS to the favourable state of the weather, this place is now rapidly

pidly filling; indeed, the last fortnight has poured in upon us such crowds of company, that we are actually fearful of an inundation. The principal inns and best lodgings are already full, while many poor quiet souls, who really prefer the calm comfort of obscurity to the gay flutter of fashion, have positively retired to the neighbouring villages, where lodgings are not yet become scarce. Upwards of twelve hundred names already appear on the subscription-books; and to these numerous additions are daily making. A few seasons ago, when one well alone furnished our delicious morning-beverage, it was constantly drank dry by eight o'clock. Now, thank Heaven, we are amply supplied—nay spas are become so numerous, that I think half the population of the kingdom might be supplied with this sovereign panacea.

At every turn I greet some old acquaintance, or see some distinguished personage; and our tea-tables teem with interesting anecdotes of illustrious visitors. In London, a similarity of manners usually conceals those little traits of character, that are so peculiarly interesting to an intelligent observer; but here restraint is thrown off. Confined within a limited sphere of society, and a circumscribed round of amusements, the various pursuits of individuals are strictly scrutinized, and publicity given to trivial occurrences, that in the great metropolis entirely escape observation. But hold; I forget that I have not yet described our grand morning-promenade. Can you believe it? We rise here soon after six o'clock, and immediately sally forth to the well. The walk thither at this early hour is truly delightful. Nature, clad in her gayest robe, gladdens every heart; and pleasure seems to sparkle in every eye.

The common foot-way to the old spa, lies through the church-yard, the different walks of which are shaded by double rows of lime-trees, whose prim-trained heads disgust the eye of taste with their tedious uniformity. At the end of the church-yard, many new-built shops exhibit the promising appearance of a new street, that will, in the course of time, probably extend to the crescent. The ground occupied by these, was lately a gravel walk, which, following a serpentine direction, opened into Church Mead, leaving at a little distance on the right the "Great House," that memorable monument of female caprice. This was built by the late Lady Stapleton, for a family residence; but it is now converted into a spacious and convenient lodging-house. Through Church Meadow, a raised path is continued to the brook. A new crescent, situated immediately to the right of this path, is in a state of considerable forwardness, and is intended to be embellished with a terrace in front, which will command a pleasant, though confined, prospect. A shallow stream, which has been dignified with the appellation of the "River Chelt," separates this meadow from the well-walk, the access to which is over a small draw-bridge, on whose construction no praise can be bestowed.

The scene here is highly interesting, and in no small degree beautiful. A fine avenue of elms leads directly to the pump, above which another of limes extends to the second or "Orchard Well." Here a serpentine walk, surrounding a small lawn, shaded with firs and young elms, gives a charming finish to the whole. The pump rises in the form of an obelisk, under an arched dome, near the centre of the walks; from whence a romantic cottage at the upper extremity, terminates the view with a most happy effect; while the church spire, rising in the centre of the opposite avenue, and exhibiting a dial, on which the progress of time may be observed from the walks, is an object inexpressibly pleasing. On one side of the paved court, in which stands the pump, is a long room, that occasionally affords shelter from the passing shower; and this room is usually enlivened by Riviere's splendid and tempting display of jewellery. On the other is Fussana's print and toy-shop; together with an orchestra, where a band of music regularly performs during the time of drinking the water.

These walks are every morning at an early hour filled with company; and I never witnessed a scene more exhilarating and more delightful than that which here uniformly presents itself. On every side interesting groups are to be seen, who, while the balmy zephyrs of morning seem to spread over each countenance the glow of animation, blend the enjoyment of social converse with the pleasure of healthful exercise. The young and the old, the vigorous and the infirm, here mingle with unwonted alacrity, and appear to derive equal delight from the varied gaiety with which they are surrounded. Here we meet some of the brightest luminaries in the hemisphere of fashion, and observe many of the most distinguished frequenters of Bond-street and St. James's; for too often are they compelled to resort hither, to repair the devastations of the

preceding campaign of dissipation, or to lay in a stock of health for that of the approaching winter.

The usual time of taking the water is in the morning, from seven to nine; and early rising, salubrious air, and gentle exercise, must of course greatly assist its beneficial effects. Almost every individual carries a glass cup, and, in passing and re-passing the pump, occasionally takes a draught of water. The spreading foliage of luxuriant trees throw over the walks a grateful shade, while seats, placed at convenient distances, offer to the fatigued pedestrian a suitable accommodation.

At the top of the lime-walk on the right, a new well (Orchard Well) was last year sunk, which now affords an ample supply of water. Over this a neat pump-room is erected; and as this water possesses a smaller proportion of the chalybeate, and a larger one of the saline properties, than that of the old well; on some occasions it obtains a preference.

The decorations and general appearance of the old spa will not, perhaps, bear the strict scrutiny of correct taste. It would be invidious to compare the elm-walk to the noble avenue in Christ Church Meadow, at Oxford. The dome and pump have certainly a mean appearance. An elegant marble vase and pedestal, placed under a cupola of light architecture, would have been more appropriate, and into this the water might have been thrown without difficulty by a concealed pump.

On a gentle eminence at a short distance from the original spring, stands a noble mansion, built for the late Lord Fauconberg, called Bay's Hill Lodge. Here their Majesties resided during their visit in the year 1788. On digging a well at that time for domestic purposes, a saline water was discovered, the medicinal qualities of which approached very near to those of the old spa. A pump room was then erected over it, a pleasant terrace laid out in front, and a gravel walk opened to connect the two wells. This, which was called the "King's Well," at first produced an abundant supply of water, which often, in the height of the season, proved a valuable auxiliary to that of the other spa. In the course of time, however, this was much diminished; and since the discovery of superior springs, it has been totally neglected.

Barrett's chalybeate is situated in a field beyond the mill, at the top of the town; and a pleasant walk has been opened to it by the side of the brook. An ochreous stream had long been observed to flow slowly through a swamp covered with brambles and succulent plants. This led to a minute examination of the place in 1803, when a copious supply of fine chalybeate water was discovered. A handsome pump room is now placed over it, and it has since been considerably frequented. The contiguity, however, of the Cambray spas to the town, will probably always secure to them the majority of visitors.

"Cambray Cottage Spa," is the property of Colonel Riddel, who has a charming residence here; and in a handsome garden in the front of this stands the pump. A suitable apartment in the house, has been appropriated for the accommodation of subsbribers, and many names appear on the book. An elegant octagon viranda encloses the other well, which is nearer to Cambray-street. This would be a beautiful object from the High-street, if it had been surrounded by a well-planned shrubbery; but at present it looks comfortless and bare. These wells all produce simple chalybeate waters without any admixture of saline ingredients.

Dr. Jameson, an eminent philosophical physician, resident here, has been indefatigable in his exertions to procure sufficient supplies of saline water. He is said to have bored in upwards of forty different places, before he obtained the object of his pursuit. An abundant spring was at length found (Sherborne Well) nearly at the top of the lane adjoining the old well. This, however, possessed a sulphureous flavour, which is offensive to the palate, however salutary it may be to the system, but which flavour is said to have been perceived in the original well when it was first opened. Some accommodations were provided here, and much of this water was daily drunk. It has now fallen into disrepute, either from some change that is supposed to have taken place in the quality of the water, or, what is more likely, from the superior eclat which has attended other wells, that have been subsequently sunk.

The extensive undertakings in which Mr. Thompson has been recently engaged, for the purpose of establishing a new spa, with superior accommodations and embellishments, reflect great credit both on his liberality and his taste. The charming spot selected for this improvement and decoration, is situated behind Cambray-street, where a delightful plot of ground of very considerable dimensions, is rapidly assuming a most varied and beautiful aspect. The different medicinal waters are all to be found here, and the

the names of "Hygeia House," "Montpelier Wells," and "Montpelier Grounds," have already been imposed upon this inviting assemblage of walks and waters. The direct road hither, is through Cambray-street, beyond which a raised causeway is carried to the brook; and over this a brick bridge is thrown, nearly opposite a structure of singular appearance, known by the name of "Lady Mary Lindsay's Cottage." It here passes some plantations, and a piece of water of fantastic form, belonging to her ladyship, and then, taking a serpentine direction through some delightful clumps of shrubs and saplings, leads at once to Hygeia House.

I shall not perhaps find a more convenient opportunity than the present one, to describe the residence of Lady Mary. It is, upon the whole, an elegant edifice, although disfigured by glaring incongruities. The latticed front and projecting thatched roof, are the only characters of a cottage that it bears, and these are completely outraged by the height of the building; the neat portico filling a large recess in front, and the spacious bows at the back of the house.

Immediately above this "Cottage," Mr. Thompson's improvements commence. Plantations and walks every where surround Hygeia House, which, as the trees increase in size, will, in the course of time, be completely embowered. This spacious and elegant structure is of white stone, and is designed to be surrounded by stone pillars and a green viranda, which cannot fail to have a most happy effect. Hither, it is said, the proprietor originally intended to have conveyed all the varieties of water in wooden trunks; but that plan, I presume, is abandoned; as other buildings have been erected in different parts of Montpelier grounds, near to the precise spots where the springs are found. The commodious pump room here, however, will afford a weak chalybeated saline, a weak sulphuretted saline, and a simple chalybeate, but these are not the waters that are most likely to attract the attention of the public. From this spa, a path proceeds winding through shrubbery to Montpelier grounds, which are of many acres extent, and reach quite to the lane behind the old well. Round these is carried a gravel walk, skirted with plantations, that also include a charming ride. On one side a hawthorn hedge, of unusual luxuriance and beauty, between two gravel walks, affords either on the one side or the other, during the whole of the day, an inviting shade, and at the opposite extremity, near to Sherborne well, a new pump room, and an octagon stone turret, offer an abundant supply of approved water, that has already drawn numerous visitors to the spot. The first of these contains a chalybeated and a strong and weak sulphuretted saline; the second, a chalybeated, a strong chalybeated, and a weak simple saline. Round Montpelier grounds, seats are placed in appropriate situations to command lovely prospects, the town here and there peeping through the trees, distant fields prettily decorated with timber, and sprinkled with cottages; while Cleeve Hill forms a fine back-ground to the picture.

Mr. Thompson's magnificent plans of improvement, include hot and cold baths; and a suitable building has been erected for this purpose, upon a very extensive scale, near Hygeia House. Here baths of common or of mineral water, shower baths, sudatories, &c. can be procured with the greatest facility.

It has lately become a very general practice, to ridicule the prevailing taste for frequenting watering-places and drinking saline waters. To these gay resorts of fashion and of show, numerous individuals are certainly attracted by the various amusement which they offer to the idle and the dissipated. Salutary relaxation from the laborious cares of the professional man, and the man of business, must however be allowed to be a sufficient inducement for exchanging occasionally the hurry, the smoke, and the intemperate habits, of the metropolis and its vicinity, for rustic seclusion and rational enjoyment. Where a periodical influx of visitors is expected, every requisite either for comfort or gratification will of course be prepared; and thither also many will very naturally repair, who altogether disregard the waters that originally gave celebrity to the place. But the avidity with which saline waters are drunk, wherever the bounteous hand of nature has bestowed them, seems to indicate an intuitive conviction of their beneficial effects; and if we refer to the unsophisticated instincts of animals, we shall find that they also take advantage of these indigenous medicinal aids, whenever they are placed within their reach. It is a singular circumstance that in America, at certain seasons of the year, various tribes of animals assemble at the "salines," or "salt licks," which abound in many parts of that vast continent, and after drinking copiously of the nauseous draught, disperse again quietly in the woods. The settlers observing this, were induced

induced to mix salt with the provender of their cattle, which produced in those thus fed, a manifest superiority. It will hardly be necessary, after relating this strong fact, to insist on the inference to be drawn from the concurrence of all nations in the use of salt as a culinary ingredient; from the predilection shown for it by some of the feathered race, or from the salutary properties of the salt marshes, either in preventing or remedying the diseases of sheep. Can we wonder then that Cheltenham, liberally supplied as it is with saline springs, should be so much frequented? Here the active agency of common salt is heightened by the addition of other saline materials (Epsom and Glauber salts) whose aperient qualities are more decisive, while their debilitating effects are counteracted by carbonic and chalybeate principles, whose renovating influence upon the stomach is universally recognized. Here, according to the nature of his complaint, the invalid may have recourse to the saline chalybeate of the old spa; a sulphuretted saline, approaching to the nature of Harrogate water; a simple saline, &c. &c. at Montpelier Wells; and a simple chalybeate, like that of Tunbridge, at Barrett's, and at Riddel's. These waters will doubtless always retain some degree of credit, although the manner of taking them may perhaps hereafter be somewhat varied. Reason, in many cases, would seem to prescribe an alteration of the evacuating and bracing systems; but as in all these points the sagest doctors disagree, every individual must be left to the direction of his own medical oracle, unless, having attained the age of forty, he has acquired temerity enough to become his own physician.

The waters of Cheltenham are from their nature eminently calculated to relieve those distressing trains of bilious and nervous symptoms that are now become so prevalent. The fashionable modes of "killing time," in which so many are engaged, and the sedentary lives that others are compelled by necessity, or induced by choice, to lead, produce debilitating effects that assume a thousand hideous shapes. Relaxation of stomach, and consequent indigestion, is often the origin of those evils; and Cheltenham water, while it removes the crude accumulations that oppress the digestive powers, imparts to them a degree of strength and tone, that is speedily diffused through the whole body; while pleasant walks, charming rides, and innumerable objects, that interest the mind, promote exercise, which is nature's best restorative.

In liver complaints, that arise from a long residence in torrid climes, the superior efficacy of these waters is firmly established; and many whose health has been thus injured, annually resort to this place, and bear away in their altered looks ample testimony of the benefit they have received.

The baths which I have before noticed, are likely to be of incalculable advantage to those who are tormented with extraneous affections, for the cure of which, the internal use of these waters has long been efficiently employed. The bathing plan, however, would be greatly improved, if it supplied artificial sea-water and sulphurated baths. The addition of a proper proportion of salt to the mineral water might easily be made; and surely some chemical process might be devised, to approximate the strong sulphurated saline nearer to the nature of Harrogate water.

It would be worthy of the enlarged views of Mr. Thompson, to procure, if possible, the completion of the colonnade, and to open from thence a grand avenue to Montpelier wells.

I fear my prolixity has been tiresome, and therefore hasten to conclude. We have made a party for a rural excursion to-morrow, that will, perhaps, afford matter for my next letter. Adieu.

Your's, &c.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHOULD be glad if some of your correspondents would inform me, why Dr. Johnson, in his Lives of the Poets, says, that John Hughes was the son of a citizen of London, and Ann Burgess; William Shenstone, the son of Thomas Shenstone and Anne Pen; and that "Mark Akenside's father, Mark, was a butcher, of the presbyterian sect; his mother's name was Mary Lumsden."

Are we to understand by this, that they were not the offspring of marriage?

It hath often occurred to me, that the poetical merit of Shenstone and Akenside has been much under-rated by the criticism of Johnson. In your Magazine for May last, appeared some strictures on Shenstone's Pastoral Ballad, with a sneering quotation from Polwhele, who must surely have been hard driven to find a rhyme for *namby pamby*, by instituting the infantile word, *lamby*.

He cannot pretend that it was done in imitation of Shenstone, since such nonsense

nonsense is no where to be found in the writings of that celebrated bard; it might be retorted,

O gentle Polwhele! sadly push'd for rhyme;
For thee, the bells must never ring, but chime.

J. Bannantine objects to the word *furnished*, in

"My banks they are *furnished* with bees;"

but, I think, improperly; that word is used in the same sense by some of our best poets; for instance:

——— She hath directed
How I shall take her from her father's house;
What gold and jewels she is furnished with.
SHAKESPEARE.

Again,

"Ideas, forms, and intellects,
"Have furnish'd out three diff'rent sects."
PRIOR.

I once saw an humorous parody on this part of Shenstone's Ballad, and which produced in my mind what such trivial imitations are intended to produce; my admiration of the charming original remained undiminished: a man is not less a man, because mimicked by a sickly dwarf.

"More charms than my cattle unfold:"

this, (with J. B.) I used to think faulty; but am now of a different opinion; for, on the twentieth of last month, (whilst enjoying that delightful view which an octagonal seat at the Leasowes inscribed,

"To all friends round the Wrekin,"

affords,) I observed on the lawn before me, handsome cows, beautiful calves; and, in the words of Dr. Watts,

——— "the sweet little lambs,
Were skipping about by the sides of their dams."

These cattle truly "unfolded their charms." *Cattle* is not confined to cows and oxen, (as this gentleman seems to think,) but extends to all tame animals not strictly domesticated.

In his criticism on the words

"Not a brook that is limpid and clear,"

(he says,) they imply that some of his brooks were muddy; the fact is, that some of them are so closely shaded with trees, as to be neither "limpid nor clear," and yet not muddy.

I can assure him, that at the Leasowes I saw, in great profusion,

"Thickets of roses that blow,"

and from which

"Nightingales may warble their loves."

With respect to the deceitful words of Paridel, and those of Corydon, "which flow from the heart," being too much alike, I do not think exactly with him; but, on the contrary, that they exhibit great proof of the poet's art, in making imitation so much like nature, whilst it is still apparent to the reader to be only imitation.

Charles-square, Hoxton, Your's, &c.
July 31, 1809. J. J.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS your valuable Magazine has been frequently the vehicle of biographical notices of valuable and remarkable persons, I judge that the liberty I take in sending you some memoirs of the life and opinions of the late Dr. Pike will not be unacceptable.

In early life I was very intimate with him, and have often been greatly gratified in observing his strong inquisitive turn, which was indefatigable in obtaining knowledge, and searching for truth. His complete liberality, and soft urbanity of manners towards all persons, or parties, was a conspicuous trait in his character, and gained him much attention. He was a sedate, modest, virtuous youth; and in his filial character there are but few like him. In after-life, his extreme fondness for obscure retirement removed him very much from the observation, and kind notice, of many who would have found great pleasure in his friendship.

In those early days, he gave me the particulars of his family history; he told me that his ancestors lived first at Marlborough, and then at Lavington, in Wiltshire; that they were country carpenters for several generations; that they had a small inheritance at Lavington, and lived comfortably. That his great grandfather went up to London in 1667, and was engaged for several years in rebuilding the city after the great fire: that some years afterwards, this great grandfather, when repairing some houses which he had at Portsmouth, died suddenly, being found by some of his workmen dead and stiff, in an attitude of prayer, on his knees, and leaning against a window seat. His son remained at Lavington, and had a numerous family, one of whom was the late Doctor's father. Dr. Pike's father came to London at about the age of twenty. He was already married, and he soon engaged in business in the parish of St. Ann, Westminster. His wife died in a short time; and in 1743 he married again to a Miss Baxter, by whom he had several children. The

Doctor

Doctor was the second, and was born in King-street, in September, 1745. His father died when he was scarcely four years old; and when the family affairs were settled, the widow found herself left in very narrow circumstances. This might have been fatal to the plan which the parents had intended to adopt for their son—but genius will force its way. His father was one of the first adherents to the methodists, (then a new sect); and had he lived, it would have been his highest ambition, and dearest delight, to have seen his son a flaming methodistical declaimer. But herein he would probably have been disappointed; for as soon as the boy began to think, he began to doubt about their peculiar tenets, to hold religious whimsies in dislike, and to be disgusted with every thing that was enthusiastic.

As his mother's finances would not allow her to spare enough for adopting the plan which her late husband had designed for their son, by sending him to one of the English universities, she was obliged to give him only a private education. His first rudiments were received from a very judicious old woman, who taught him to read correctly, and so fitted him for his future school. At five years old, he was placed under the care of a clergyman, who was a friend of his mother; and before he reached his sixth year, he began learning Latin. With this gentleman, who was an excellent classical scholar, he continued ten or twelve years, no doubt to his great advantage. I do not recollect what he has told me of the intermediate time till 1760; but then he was classical assistant at a considerable boarding-school at Guildford, and afterwards at a grammar-school, somewhere in Kent. The natural turn of his mind, led him at this time to critical theology, and to medical studies, which might be called his hobbyhorse. He attended medical lectures in London, during the vacations. He rose early, and sat up late at his studies. He never allowed himself an idle hour. Even his walks for exercise were usually solitary, and his pockets were always stuffed with books. He was fond of sitting in Catharine-hill chapel (a fine piece of ruins near Guildford) where he could be for hours undisturbed; and afterwards, when in Kent, he had some sequestered retirement on the bank of the Medway, to which he used to find his way through a wood, where there was no path. There he could be entirely free from interruption; and here he passed many of his leisure hours, with the books which he carried thither in his pocket.

When his clerical career commenced, I either never learned, or do not remember; but he was recommended to his bishop by a large and most respectable number of clergy, to whom he was well known. I recollect to have seen his papers, and among the subscribed names, were those of Dr. Sumner, the master of Harrow; Mr. Gibson, a relative of the bishop of London; Dr. Burdett, and Dr. Hill, of Guildford; Dr. Wilson, of Deptford; and an unusual number of others. He was well known to, and much esteemed by, Dr. Secker, the archbishop; Dr. Terrick, then bishop of London; and Dr. Thomas, bishop of Winchester; with the latter, he had a considerable degree of intimacy, and spent many pleasant hours with his lordship in his study, at Chelsea.

Yet, notwithstanding all this, I think he did not continue many years in the establishment. He soon began to doubt of many things, and strongly to dislike many others. He repented his subscription to the articles, and would not, on any account, repeat it. Whether he ever undertook any stated clerical duty, while in the establishment, I know not; but I should think it likely that he did not. I recollect he was offered a grammar-school in the weald of Kent, to which two good curacies were annexed; but the water of the place was bad, and he would not accept the offer. I know he was afterwards offered a comfortable rectory, which conscience would not allow him to accept. Seeing, or thinking he saw, great defects in the constitution and daily services of the church, he became very uneasy and dissatisfied. The more he read, the more he thought; the more his difficulties encreased. One object after another arose in his mind, till at length he was very bitterly embarrassed. He had prejudices hanging about him respecting schism, and was therefore not clear, that to secede from the church was innocent. He was unacquainted with dissenters, and thought that the great majority of them were merely ranting enthusiasts, or rigid calvinists, with very few, if any, rational men among them. His views opened but by little and little; and therefore he then thought, Dr. Priestley went too wide. I have often heard him say, at this time, that the state of his mind was severely painful. But at length, by the

reasonings of a very intimate friend, the curate of a neighbouring parish, he was freed from his apprehension of guilt in separation; and from that time he determined on seceding. Emolument was as nothing to him, when conscience forbad. "Go, (said his liberal-minded friend,) if your conscience cannot be satisfied with us, let not your talents lie idle; go hear Kippis, Price, Farmer, Pickard. Join that body of Christians; for other dissenters will not suit you. Among them you may be useful." He went and was delighted. He sought acquaintance with these gentlemen, and an intimacy commenced with them, which lasted many years; more especially with Dr. Kippis. That gentleman's great urbanity and friendship, afforded him one of his greatest pleasures. He now decidedly renounced the establishment; and the first time he preached among the dissenters, was for Dr. Kippis, in March, 1777. He, after this, became intimately acquainted with all those London ministers who were called presbyterian, and all their pulpits were occasionally open to him.

At this time, he kept a boarding-school in London; but about the year 1779, he removed it to Stoke Newington, and soon after to Edmonton. When there, he married a Miss Gregory, the daughter of a Russia merchant, deceased, by whom he has since had a very large family. In a few years he gave up his school to her brother, himself accepting an invitation to a congregation somewhere in the west, through the medium of Dr. Savage. But whether he found things disagreeable there I cannot say, for his stay in that part was not long. He returned to the metropolis. Here is again a break in the information I can give, as I then left England for near five years. At my return, in 1791, he was practising medicine in London, (and a most intuitive and able physician he was.) I suppose his diploma was from Scotland, or America. How long he continued the practice of that profession I know not; but as his own health was always tender, he could not then bear residence in town, and therefore lived at a little distance. I suppose he was never extensively known as a physician. He could not push himself into notice. He hated all little arts. And as he spent but a few hours daily in town, that circumstance was against him. Nevertheless, when he declined practice, he had acquired some comfortable property, on which he supported his large family, with economy, for several years. The late Dr. Buchan, with whom he was very intimate, spoke to me with great respect of his medical abilities, of his abhorrence of medical cant and consequential ignorance, of his disinterested honesty; but, said he, "he loves to be too much in the shade, he is too fond of a back-ground." About this time, he had a tempting offer if he would return to the establishment, but his views were not altered, and the offer was made in vain.

At length, a most infamous and bitter persecution was commenced against him, by a set of the vilest miscreants on earth, acting in a large confederacy. This compelled him, with a broken spirit, at the age of sixty, to quit a comfortable situation, and all his connections. Nobody knew to what part he retired. Some said to Holland, others to Ireland, others to Yorkshire. But I think they were all mistaken, and that he went westward; for in the spring of 1805, I saw him from my window, at Bridport; and a short time after, I saw him again at Exeter, purchasing a horse. As I judged that I might hurt his feelings, if he wished for concealment, I did not speak to him; and from that time I knew no more of him, till I read his death in the daily papers; I suppose between two and three years ago.

I greatly pitied his undeserved sufferings, for I know him to have been a very valuable and worthy man; unassuming in his disposition, bland in his manners, and strict in moral principle. As a son, a husband, a father, and a minister, he commanded esteem. His heart was truly friendly, and he was sympathy itself towards all kinds of distress; ever ready to render any kindness, or make any sacrifice, to assist or sooth the sorrowful. I could tell such instances of this kind, as are very rarely to be met with, but they would lengthen this narrative too much. Perhaps I may give them in some future letter.

He was an able, classical scholar; a good biblical critic, a very pleasing poet, and deep read from his youth in medical lore, which was his peculiar delight. But none but his immediate and very intimate friends could know all this; for he made no display of his knowledge or talents; and rather seemed to aim at concealment. I have some sweet pieces of his poetry by me, which I may some time transcribe and send you. As a preacher, he

he was clear in his instruction, and powerfully impressive. There is a sermon against drunkenness, in a volume which he published many years ago, which is the most masterly thing of the kind that I have ever seen.

He was always candid and kind to people of every creed; not believing, that any human opinions can make the smallest difference in our allotments hereafter; unless it be such as are prejudicial to morals here. He would smile at honest enthusiasm, and what he termed religious whimsy; but he was decidedly hostile to, and zealous against, all those systems of divinity which he thought represent the Creator in an unamiable light, or which lead to moral depravity.

When young, he had some peculiarities of opinion; it is probable, that as he was a thinking man, he might either drop some of them, or adopt more as he grew older. From former conversations with him, and from what I have since heard, I have reason to think, that, though he did not lightly adopt any peculiarity of sentiment, he held the following opinions:

1. That the inspiration of scripture was partial only; for that divine inspiration was not necessary to dictate the narration of facts, or those historical books which appear to be extracts from the Jewish registers.

2. That the Mosaic account of the fall of man is probably allegorical; but if not, that in that, and the History of Creation, the facts were collected by Moses from tradition; and embellished in a way something like the machinery of poetry, by the fancy of the writer. It could not be supposed, (he would say) that God actually walked in the garden, and chose the cool of the day, as if he could be affected by heat. Many other similar matters he considered as embellishment.

3. That Adam was asleep when Eve was placed by him; and that he had dreamed she was taken out of his side.

4. That there is no proof that Abel killed his cattle for sacrifice; but that it is more probable, he only brought them on a day appointed for solemn worship by his father, and presented them before the Lord, as a grateful acknowledgment; and, perhaps, poured out a libation of the milk or cream, which Dr. P. thought is mistranslated, fat.

5. That human sacrifices were not uncommon prior to the days of Abraham; and that having them familiar to his mind, by report, he dreamed he was commanded to sacrifice his son, which supposed command, judging the dream to be divinely impressed on his mind, he hastened to obey.

6. That the ceremonial part of the Jewish law, &c. was not given by God, but only suited by the prudence of Moses, as a wise legislator, to the Jewish people at that time.

7. That the story of Balaam's ass was only an impressive dream of the prophet, but perhaps under divine direction.

8. That the books which compose the sacred volume, having been written at very differnt times, and upon very different occasions, may sometimes be difficult to be understood, but that no part of scripture has a double or hidden meaning.

9. That the psalms were written by several persons, and on particular occasions. That the sublimest devotion, and all the beauties of fine writing, are to be found in them. But he denied them any inspiration, except it be what is called poetical inspiration. That no one of them can be found wholly applicable to the Messiah; and that, therefore, (notwithstanding what Jews or Christians may have thought to the contrary,) no one of them is prophetical, or has any reference to Jesus Christ. The passage in Luke xxiv. 44, "and in the Psalms," he thought he could prove to be an interpolation.

10. That what are called types in the Old Testament, were never intended as such; but are only fanciful applications by the Jews and Christians.

11. That the Canticles were merely love-poems; admirable indeed for their tender beauties. That they were not written by Solomon, but by some one of his courtiers; and that they were placed in the sacred canon, by Ezra, to please the Jews, and in compliment to their favourite Solomon.

12. That the book of Jonah is probably a Jewish legend, like that of Tobit. That our Lord's notice of it, did not establish the facts in it; but only spake to the general belief, and current opinion, of the Jews. The impossibility of a man being so long in the stomach of an animal, where he could not breathe, and must have been ground to chyle, he thought an insurmountable objection. That it was miraculous, was not to be supposed; because miracles were not wrought, but for some weighty reasons, and to answer some great ends; but no such reasons or ends are apparent. If, therefore, the narrative be true, he supposed there must have been some hill near the shore, commonly called the Great Fish, perhaps from some resemblance in its form, (as the long hill between Guildford and Farnham is called the Hog's Back), and that under or in this hill was a cavern, where Jonah might be confined for the whole time mentioned. But he judged the former supposition the most probable.

13. That history affords the best comment on the writings of the prophets; for that though there are many clear predictions respecting the Messiah, given, no doubt, by the highest inspiration; yet, that many other passages

passages, supposed by some to be such also, have nothing to do with that subject, but only relate to other persons and things.

14. That the book of Job is a poetical allegory, founded chiefly on some ancient facts, embellished by the machinery of poetry; and that it was written by Moses.

15. That the bodies of Adam and Eve were created mortal by nature; and that the sentence of death passed on them related to the death of the soul.

16. That the inspiration of the New Testament is partial also. That there was no doubt a superintendancy, according to the promise of our Lord, to bring all necessary facts, proper to be recorded, to the remembrance of the writers, but that there is no proof of any thing more.

17. That it is an injury to the Christian cause, to assert more authority than can be proved. That its internal evidence is abundantly sufficient to prove its divine origin. That the discourses and parables of our Lord are so infinitely superior to any thing else in the world, that they prove divine wisdom to have been given to him in abundance, because he spake as never man before him spake.

18. That the orthodox doctrines of the Trinity, the divinity of Jesus, original sin, the imputation of Christ's righteousness, his vicarial satisfaction, unconditional personal election and reprobation, irresistible grace, necessary final perseverance, and the eternity of hell torments, were not in his Bible.

19. That to suppose the Great Father of all, furious and severe, till Jesus made him propitious, is contrary to the plain declarations of the apostles, as well as to reason.

20. That there cannot be guilt in mistaken opinions; and that to suppose God will punish his creatures for these, is forming most unworthy notions of the Great and Gracious Father of all.

21. That Christianity is entirely a moral system, sanctioned by future rewards and punishments.

22. That the wicked and impenitent will hereafter be punished, according, and in proportion, to their guilt, and then will be put out of being.

23. That the second death, and the destruction, so frequently mentioned in the scripture, is the extinction of a wicked soul; and eternal life the great prize and gift of God to the righteous.

24. That the whole body which is laid into the earth is not to arise, but only the original stamina, which had been expanded by adventitious nourishment. That the matter of this nourishment will be left behind, and that the real original body will be expanded, and made, perhaps, as subtle as light itself, and filled with a glorious splendour, if the final allotment be happiness.

25. That, notwithstanding the corrupt practice of multitudes of Christians, it is idolatry to worship as God any being except the Great Spirit, the Father of all. That our Lord never ordered divine worship to be paid to himself, and that he is not the right object thereof, but only the Great Universal Parent.

26. That in the present state of the Christian church, ignorant, uneducated ministers are its disgrace, and never truly useful. That a distinct order, carefully educated and separated from secular employments, is absolutely necessary for promoting the true understanding of the gospel. Nevertheless such an order is not divinely appointed, and any one who understands Christianity may teach it: any Christian may baptize another; and any number of Christians may celebrate the Lord's Supper, either with or without a clergyman.

27. That baptism of infants is absurd, because they cannot repent or believe: and that in the baptism of adults, it is immaterial in what way the water is applied, whether by immersion, pouring, or sprinkling.

I believe Dr. Pike held most, if not all, of these sentiments. He was, perhaps, a Christian *sui generis;* yet he certainly never embraced a novel notion without deep thought, and what appeared to him to be substantial reasons.

Before I conclude, I must mention further, that I am in possession of some letters, and other old papers, by which it seems to me, that I know more of his family and descent than he ever appeared to know himself, as he never mentioned his ancestors beyond his great-grandfather.

John Picus, the celebrated Earl of Mirandula, a lordship in Italy, who was a very remarkable man in the fifteenth century, and whose life was partly translated from the Italian by a Thomas More, (I suppose Sir Thomas,) could trace his descent on the paternal side, from a nephew of the Emperor Constantine. Be that as it may, he was born anno 1463, and during his youth was most remarkable for his intense application to his studies, and rapid acquisition of all learning. He was not entirely prudent in the government of his inclinations, for, (as my papers say) before he was twenty years old, he had a son by a young lady, to whom, it was believed, he was privately married, notwithstanding he was intended for priesthood. She died, and the marriage was never owned. Soon after, there appeared a wonderful change in his disposition and conduct. He forsook all splendour and voluptuousness, and became a rigid religionist, according to the notions of those days. He burned

many amorous poems and sonnets, which he had before composed, and devoted himself, for the remainder of his life, to the study of the Scriptures and the Fathers of the Church. Having large estates he was very liberal to the poor; and three years before his death, he sold most of his estates, and gave away the produce to necessitous people, that he might free himself from every incumbrance. He reserved only enough for his own bare comfortable subsistence in his retirement. He adhered firmly to the Romish communion, and punished himself with continual penances, which were then thought meritorious. At length he died near Florence, in 1494.

I learn from my papers, that the son above-mentioned, was afterwards brought to England; and, after many changes of fortune, and much difficulty to subsist, he engaged himself with a carpenter at Marlborough, in Wiltshire, and followed that trade during the rest of his life. I believe his death is to be found in the register of that town, about the year 1565. He left several sons, one of whom followed his business.

There is such a coincidence of circumstances in this little history, and Dr. Pike's account of his family, that I cannot but think these were his ancestors. And if so, his descent was what the world calls a great one. But he would not have set any value on this, if he had known it, for no man ever held mere aristocracy in more complete contempt than he.

I have endeavoured to do some little justice to departed merit. Perhaps I have exceeded proper bounds: I therefore hasten to conclude.

Your's, &c. W. B.

Chapter Coffee-house, Sept. 1809.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of the* DIAMOND MINES *in the* PROVINCE *of* BUNDELCUND; *from* MR. GLADWIN'S MISCELLANY, *published at* CALCUTTA.

DIAMONDS are found within the earth, round the city of Punnah, (the capital of the province of Bundelcund, distant about 130 miles to the south-westward of Allahabad,) and to the extent of twenty-four miles in the directions of east, north, and west, from the precincts of that city; it is a Hindoo territory, governed by a rajah.

Any person, foreigner or native, may search for diamonds within his dominions without let or molestation. Merchants from Guzerat, Surat, Joynagur, Dehly, Benares, Allahabad, Lucknow, and Furrakabad, are those who chiefly resort to Punnah for that express purpose. They employ workmen to dig for them, at the rate of five rupees per month, over whom guards, belonging to the rajah, are stationed, in order to ascertain the precise number found, and to appraise their value. One-fourth of their worth is given to the rajah, either in money or kind; the residue is left to the merchants for their own benefit. For all, however, superior in price to 30,000 rupees, the rajah gives the merchant one-fourth, and keeps the stones himself.

These gems are usually found about eighteen inches from the surface, at six feet deep, and at twenty-four feet deep, amidst a rough, coarse, honey-combed, brown stone, or gravelly substance, called *khakroo*, mixed with a dusky red argillaceous earth, like ochre, but both so hard that the miner cannot sometimes excavate a foot square during a whole day.

Where there is no *khakroo*, they are not to be met with; of this *khakroo*, when burnt, is made lime. From hence it should seem, that this concretion is the matrix of their generation. When no *khakroo* is discovered at twenty-four feet, the miner desists from delving lower. Round their pits they leave arches, wide enough for two people to traverse. From the mines the earth is hoisted in baskets, and then rinced and sifted. When diamonds are amongst it, their crystals emit a lustre, by which they are presently discerned, and easily distinguished. Those jewels which are of a larger size, or finer than common, the rajah (as above mentioned) reserves for his own wear, or disposes of himself to the more considerable merchants.

Diamonds are said to have been discovered within this district not more than sixty years ago, (and like most other extraordinary discoveries) by accident. Children were casually seen playing with some rough stones, by a lapidary, who chanced to come to Punnah from Benares. He honestly disclosed to the rajah the nature and value of them, who caused the earth to be explored accordingly, and they were found near the following villages, Rangpore, Mujgawan, Chowperrah, Berrejepore, Etoowah, Jowhurpore, Manikpore, and Cowahko.

None are found in the vicinity of Chatterpore, a town about thirty miles north-westerly of Punnah, as has been erroneously supposed.

It

It is observed above, that the diamond country extends from Punnah, on three sides, to the distance of twenty-four miles. Now, as no part of this space is permitted to be cultivated, it may be questioned, whether the possessor really derives so much advantage from the diamonds, as he would reap from the successive culture of the same compass of ground, either in pasture or tillage.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SHOULD you have any thing better on the subject, I freely consent that the following be committed to the flames: if not, perhaps you will allow a place in your useful miscellany to these remarks, upon the criticism of your learned correspondent, R. B. upon the use of the word "*flebilis.*" (Vide last volume, p. 471.)

My confined reading does not enable me to decide, whether this word ever occurs in any classical writer, in the precise meaning in which it is used by Lord Hailes; but, from the number of examples cited by Stephanus in his Thesaurus, none of which will apply, I am willing to allow that it does not. Nevertheless I think it may be maintained, that, in the sense he has used it, he has not deviated farther from the ordinary application of the word by other classical writers, than Horace himself has done.

To me it appears, that R. B. has very properly stated, that "it is the quality of exciting grief, or the quality which renders the thing or person the subject of grief, which is expressed by this verbal adjective;" but surely this definition includes two distinct meanings, which your correspondent seems to consider as one and the same. When Roman writers speak of a *carmen flebile*, or *modi flebiles*, &c. the word expresses the quality of exciting grief. But when Horace says "*multis ille bonis flebilis occidit*," the word *flebilis*, in the language of R. B. expresses the quality of rendering the person the subject of grief in others, and may be accurately translated into English by the word *lamented*.

Now, upon examining the examples of the word *flebilis*, cited by Stephanus, of which there are fifteen, the one just quoted from Horace is the only one, in which the word is affixed to the subject of grief, or in which it could be rendered *lamented* in English. In all the rest it expresses the quality of exciting grief; and I believe answers exactly to the English word *doleful*; as *cantus flebilis*, (doleful singing); *carmen flebile*, (a doleful song); *clamor flebilis*, (a doleful noise;) *elegia flebilis*, (a doleful elegy); *gemitus flebiles*, (doleful groans); *modi flebiles*, (doleful tunes); *murmur flebile*, (a doleful murmuring); *questus flebiles*, (doleful complainings); *voces flebiles*, (doleful voices); &c.

R. B. appears to me to have made the same mistake in quoting Stephanus's explanation of *flebilis*. *Plenum lachrymis, vel dignum quod fleatur*, by speaking of it as containing one meaning only, when he says, that this author "has given many examples of its use in that sense, but in no other;" for surely this definition by Stephanus, contains two distinct meanings, the 1st. *plenum lachrymis*, (tearful or doleful); the 2nd. *dignum quod fleatur*, (that which may be lamented). Now it is to the first sense only, that all the examples cited by Stephanus, except the one quoted above from Horace, will apply. I submit it therefore to your learned readers, whether Horace himself has not, by using *flebilis* to signify *lamented*, deviated as far from its constant acceptation in every other classical writer, as Lord Hailes has done, by using it to signify *lamenting* or *weeping*, which would come under Stephanus's definition of *plenum lachrymis*.

Your's, &c.

SUBDOCTUS.

P. S.—Persuaded, in my own mind, that R. B. would not have written his criticism without having taken ordinary pains, at least, to discover if any authority existed for the use of *flebilis* in the sense in which Lord Hailes has applied it, I too hastily concluded that no such authority could be easily found. But, since writing the above, upon turning to the *Index Verborum* in Horace, two cases in point immediately occurred, viz. *Carm. lib. 4. Od. 2.*

Flebili sponsæ juvenemve raptum. HORAT.

And again, *De Arte Poetic. v.* 123.

Flebilis Ino.

These instances I suppose will be amply sufficient to satisfy R. B. that the word is used correctly by Lord Hailes; and at the same time they render the above letter, as far as respects his criticism, perfectly nugatory. It may nevertheless serve to show that the Lexicographers have not well explained *flebilis* in its three significations, and may therefore be not altogether uninteresting to some of your readers.

I suspect that the quotation from Horace, "*multis ille bonis flebilis*," &c. affords the only example to be found in any classical writer, in which *flebilis* has the signification there given it of *lamented*. It may be curious too, to remark, how exactly, in every other instance, the

the old English word *doleful* corresponds with the Latin word *flebilis*; for though not frequently used to denote an afflicted person, it is so applied by Sydney:

How oft my *doleful* sire cried to me, Tarry, son,
When first he spied my love.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ORATION DELIVERED *at* WASHINGTON, JULY 4, 1809, *at the* REQUEST *of the* CITIZENS *of the* DISTRICT *of* COLUMBIA, *by* JOEL BARLOW.

Friends and Fellow Citizens:—

THE day we now commemorate will never cease to excite in us the most exhilarating reflections and mutual gratulations. Minds of sensibity, accustomed to range over the field of contemplation, that the birth of our empire spreads before them, must expand, on this occasion, to great ideas, and invigorate their patriotic sentiments.

The thirty-three years of national existence, which have brought us to our present condition, are crowded indeed with instructive facts, and comprise an interesting portion of history. But they have only prepared this gigantic infant of a nation to begin its own development. They are only the prelude to the greater events that seem to unfold themselves before us, and call for the highest wisdom to give them their proper direction.

It appears to have been the practice of the public speakers, called to give utterance to the feelings of their fellow citizens on the anniversary of this day, to dwell chiefly upon those memorable transactions which necessitated, and those which afterwards supported, the Act of Independence, that gives name to the present festival. Such were the oppressions of Britain, and our effectual resistance to those oppressions. Transactions so eventful, are, doubtless, worthy to be held in perpetual remembrance. And as they ought never to be forgotten, they should frequently be recalled to the notice of our younger brethren, who can know them only from their elders. But those conflicting scenes are now become every where matters of record. They are detailed so copiously in our annals, and so often by our orators, as to render the repetition of their story, at this moment, far less important than to turn our attention to other subjects, growing out of the interests of our blessed country.

Our departed heroes and statesmen have not gone without their fame. Our tears have mingled with the ashes of those fallen in our battles, and those who have descended in peace to a later tomb. Our gratitude attends the precious few who remain to us of that list of worthies; the illustrious relics of so many fields of danger, and so many years of labour; who led us in all our darings, when resistance to tyrants, as well in the forum as in the field, was deemed rebellion, and threatened with death. Their whitened locks that still wave among us are titles to our veneration; they command and they will obtain it, while the virtues they have taught us to practice shall continue to warm our hearts.

But our respect for the memory and the persons of all our leaders will be best evinced by the pious culture we bestow on the rich heritage they have secured, and are handing over to our possession. The present race is likewise passing away; but the nation remains and rises with its years. While we, the present race, are able to call ourselves the nation, we should be sensible of the greatness of the charge that has devolved upon us. We have duties to posterity as well as to ourselves. We must gather up our strength and encounter those duties. Yes, my friends, we are now the nation. As such we have arrived at that epoch, when, instead of looking back with wonder upon our infancy, we may look forward with solicitude to a state of adolescence, with confidence to a state of manhood. Though as a nation we are yet in the morning of life, we have already attained an elevation which enables us to discern our course to its meridian splendor; to contemplate the height we have to climb, and the commanding station we must gain, in order to fulfil the destinies to which we are called, and perform the duties that the cause of human happiness requires at our hands.

To prepare the United States to act the distinguished part that Providence has assigned them, it is necessary to convince them that the means are within their power. A familiar knowledge of the means will teach us how to employ them in the attainment of the end. Knowledge will lead to wisdom; and wisdom, in no small degree, is requisite in the conduct of affairs so momentous and so new. For our situation is, in many respects, not only new to us, but new also to the world.

The form of government we have chosen, the geographical position we occupy, as relative to the most turbulent powers of Europe, whose political maxims are widely different from ours; the vast extent

tent of continent that is, or must be, comprised within our limits, containing not less than sixteen hundred millions of acres, and susceptible of a population of two hundred millions of human beings; our habits of industry and peace instead of violence and war—all these are circumstances which render our situation as novel as it is important. It requires new theories; it has forced upon us new and bold, and in some cases doubtful, experiments; it calls for deep reflection on the propensities of human nature; an accurate acquaintance with the history of human actions: and what is perhaps the most difficult to attain, a wise discrimination among the maxims of wisdom, or what are such in other times and nations, to determine which of them are applicable, and which would be detrimental, to the end we have in view. I would by no means insinuate that we should reject the councils of antiquity in mass; or turn a deaf ear to the voice of modern experience, because it is not our own. So far as the policy of other nations is founded on the real relations of social man, on his moral nature undisguised, it may doubtless be worthy of imitation; but so far as it is drawn from his moral nature, disguised by habits materially different from ours, such policy is to be suspected, it is to be scrutinized, and brought to the test, not perhaps of our experience, for that may in certain cases be wanting, but the test of the general principles of our institutions, and the habits and maxims that arise out of them.

There has been no nation, either ancient or modern, that could have presented human nature in the same character as ours does and will present it; because there has existed no nation whose government has resembled ours. A representative democracy on a large scale, with a fixed constitution, had never before been attempted, and has no where else succeeded. A federal government on democratical principles is equally unprecedented, and exhibits a still greater innovation on all received ideas of statesmen and lawgivers. Nor has any theorist in political science, any among those powerless potentates of reason, the philosophers, who have taught us so many valuable things, ever framed a system or conceived a combination of principles producing such a result.

Circumstances beyond our controul had thrown in our way the materials for this wonderful institution. Our first merit lay in not rejecting them. But when our sages began to discern the use that might be made of materials then so unpromising, they discovered great talents and patriotism in combining them into the system we now find in operation. It is indeed a stupendous fabric; the greatest political phenomenon, and probably will be considered as the greatest advancement in the science of government, that all modern ages have produced.

This is not the moment to go into a dissertation on the peculiar character of our political constitutions. The subject being well understood by so respectable a portion of this assembly, and the time allotted to this part of the exercises of the day being necessarily short, I should hardly expect to obtain your indulgence if I were even capable of doing justice to so great a theme. Otherwise the whole compass of human affairs does not admit of a more profitable inquiry. Every citizen should make it his favorite study, and consider it as an indispensable part of the education of his children.

But nations are educated like individual infants. They are what they are taught to be. They become whatever their tutors desire, and invite, and prepare, and force them to become. They may be taught to reason correctly; they may be taught to reason perversely; they may be taught not to reason at all. The last is the case of despotism; the second, where they reason perversely, is the case of a nation with an unsettled and unprincipled government, by whatever technical name it may be distinguished; for a democracy without a constitution, though generally and justly called the school of disorder and perversity, is no more liable to these calamities than a monarchy ill defined, and without a known principle of action, and where the arm of power has not that steady tension which would render it completely despotic. The first, the case in which they reason correctly, if it ever existed, or ever is to exist, must be ours. Our nation must, it can, its legislators ought to say, it *shall*, be taught to reason correctly, to act justly, to pursue its own interest upon so large a scale as not to interfere with the interest, or at least with the rights, of other nations. For the moment it should interfere with theirs, it could no longer be said to be pursuing its own.

What then are the interests of this nation, which it becomes us as private citizens (without any mission but the autocratical right of individuals) to recommend to the great body of the American people

people on this auspicious occasion? The most obvious, and I believe the most important, are comprised in two words; and to them I shall confine my observations: *public improvements*, and *public instruction*. These two objects, though distinct in the organization which they will require, are so similar in their effects, that most of the arguments that will apply to one, will apply equally to both. They are both necessary to the preservation of our principles of government; they are both necessary to the support of the system into which those principles are wrought, the system we now enjoy; they are each of them essential, perhaps in an equal degree, to the perfecting of that system, to our perceiving and preparing the ameliorations of which it is susceptible. I shall dwell exclusively on these two objects, not because they are the only ones that might be pointed out, but because their importance, their immediate and pressing importance, seems to have been less attended to, and probably less understood, than it ought to have been among the general concerns of the Union.

Public improvements, such as roads, bridges, and canals, are usually considered only in a commercial and economical point of light; they ought likewise to be regarded in a moral and political light. Cast your eyes over the surface of our dominion, with a view to its vast extent; with a view to its present and approaching state of population; with a view to the different habits, manners, languages, origin, morals, maxims of the people; with a view to the nature of those ties, those political, artificial ties, which hold them together as one people, and which are to be relied upon to continue to hold them together as one people, when their number shall rise to hundreds of millions of freemen, possessing the spirit of independence that becomes their station. What anxiety, what solicitude, what painful apprehensions, must naturally crowd upon the mind for the continuance of such a government, stretching its thin texture over such a country, and in the hands of such a people! The prospect is awful; the object, if attainable, is magnificent beyond comparison; but the difficulty of attaining it, and the danger of losing it, are sufficient to cloud the prospect in the eyes of many respectable citizens, and force them to despair. Despair in this case, to an ardent spirit devoted to the best good of his country, is a distressing state indeed. To despair of preserving the federal union of these republics, for an indefinite length of time, without a dismemberment, is to lose the highest hopes of human society, the greatest promise of bettering its condition that the efforts of all generations have produced. The man of sensibility who can contemplate without horror the dismemberment of this empire, has not well considered its effects. And yet I scarcely mingle in society for a day without hearing it predicted, and the prediction uttered with a levity bordering on indifference; and that too by well-disposed men of every political party. Hence I conclude, that the subject has not been examined with the attention it deserves.

I am not yet so unhappy as to believe in this prediction; but I should be forced to believe in it if I did not anticipate the use of other means than those we have yet employed to perpetuate the union of the States. They must not be coercive means. Such ones, in most cases, would produce effects directly the reverse of what would be intended. Our policy does not admit of standing armies; and if it did, we could not maintain them sufficiently numerous to restrain great bodies of freemen with arms in their hands, blinded by ignorance, heated by zeal, and led by factious chiefs; and if we could maintain them strong enough for that purpose, we all know they would very soon overturn the government they were intended to support.

With as little prospect of success could we rely upon legislative means; that is, upon laws against treason and misdemeanor, or any other chapter of the criminal code. Such laws may sometimes intimidate a chief of rebels, or a few unsupported traitors. But a whole geographical district of rebels, half a nation of traitors, would legislate against you. They would throw your laws into one scale and their own into the other, and toss in their bayonets to turn the balance.

No, the means to be relied upon to hold this beneficent union together, must apply directly to the interest and convenience of the people; they must, at the same time, enable them to discern that interest and be sensible of that convenience. The people must become habituated to enjoy a visible, palpable, incontestable good; a greater good than they could promise themselves from any change. They must have information enough to perceive it, to reason upon it, to know why they enjoy it, whence it flows, how it was attained, how it is to be preserved, and how it may be lost. The people of these States must be edu-

cated

cated for their station, as members of the great community. They must receive a republican education; be taught the duties and the rights of freemen; that is, of American freemen, not the freemen that are so by starts, by frenzy, and in mobs, who would fill the forum at the nod of Clodius, or the prytaneum at that of Cleon; nor the freemen of one day in seven years, who would rush together for sale at the hustings of Brentford, and clamor and bludgeon for a man whose principles and person were to them alike unknown and unregarded.

Each American freeman is an integral member of the sovereignty; he is a co-estate of the empire, carrying on its government by his delegates. The first right he possesses, after that of breathing the vital air, is the right of being taught the management of the power to which he is born. It is a serious duty of the society towards him, an unquestionable right of the individual from the society.

In a monarchy the education of the prince is justly deemed a concern of the nation. It is done at their expense; and why is it so? it is because they are deeply interested in his being well educated, that he may be able to administer the government well, to conduct the concerns of the nation wisely, on their own constitutional principles. My friends, is it not even more important that our princes, our millions of princes, should be educated for their station, than the single prince of a monarchy? If a single prince goes wrong, obstinately and incurably wrong, he may be set aside for another, without overturning the state. But if our sovereigns in their multitudinous exercise of power, should become obstinate and incurable in wrong, you cannot set them aside. But they will set you aside; they will set themselves aside; they will crush the state, and convulse the nation. The result is military despotism, dismemberment of the great republic, and, after a sufficient course of devastation by civil wars, the settlement of a few ferocious monarchies, prepared to act over again the same degrading scenes of mutual encroachment and vindictive war, which disgrace modern Europe; and from which many writers have told us, that mankind are never to be free.

Our habits of thinking, and even of reasoning, it must be confessed, are still borrowed from feudal principles and monarchical establishments. As a nation we are not up to our circumstances. Our principles in the abstract, as wrought into our state and federal constitutions, are in general worthy of the highest praise; they do honor to the human intellect. But the practical tone and tension of our minds do not well correspond with those principles. We are like a person conversing in a foreign language, whose idiom is not yet familiar to him. He thinks in his own native language, and is obliged to translate as he talks; which gives a stiffness to his discourse, and betrays a certain embarrassment which nothing can remove but frequent exercise and long practice. We are accustomed to speak and reason relative to the people's education, precisely like the aristocratical subjects of a European monarchy. Some say the people have no need of instruction; they already know too much; they cannot all be legislators and judges and generals; the great mass must work for a living, and they need no other knowledge than what is sufficient for that purpose. Others will tell you it is very well for the people to get as much education as they can; but it is their own concern, the state has nothing to do with it; every parent, out of regard to his offspring, will give them what he can, and that will be enough.

I will not say how far this manner of treating the subject is proper even in Europe, whence we borrowed it. But I will say that nothing is more preposterous in America. It is directly contrary to the vital principles of our constitutions; and its inevitable tendency is to destroy them. A universal system of education is so far from being a matter of indifference to the public, under our social compact, that it is incontestably one of the first duties of the government, one of the highest interests of the nation, one of the most sacred rights of the individual, the vital fluid of organized liberty, the precious aliment without which your republic cannot be supported.

I do not mean that our legislators should turn pedagogues; or send their commissioners forth to discipline every child in this nation. Neither do I mean to betray so much temerity as to speak of the best mode of combining a system of public instruction. But I feel it my duty, on this occasion, to use the freedom to which I am accustomed, and suggest the propriety of bringing forward some system that shall be adequate to the object. I am clearly of opinion, that it is already within the power of our legislative bodies, both federal and provincial; but if it is not, the people ought to place

it there, and see that it is exercised. It is certain that the plan, if properly arranged and wisely conducted, would not be expensive. And there is no doubt of its absolute irresistible necessity, if we mean to preserve either our representative principle, or our federal union.

It is not intended that every citizen should be a judge, or a general, or a legislator. But every citizen is a voter; it is essential to your institutions that he should be a voter; and if he has not the instruction necessary to enable him to discriminate between the characters of men, to withstand the intrigues of the wicked, and to perceive what is right, he immediately becomes a tool for knaves to work with; he becomes both an object and an instrument of corruption; his right of voting becomes an injury to himself, and a nuisance to society. It is in this sense that the people are said to be "their own worst enemies." Their freedom itself is found to be an insupportable calamity; and the only consolation (a dreary consolation indeed) is, that it cannot last long.

The time is fast approaching, when the United States will be out of debt, if no extraordinary call for money to repel foreign aggression should intervene. Our surplus revenue already affords the means of entering upon the system of public works, and beginning to discharge our duty in this respect. The report of the secretary of the treasury on these works, which is, or ought to be, in the hands of every citizen, will show their feasibility as to the funds; and it develops a part of the advantages with which the system must be attended. But neither that distinguished statesman, nor any other human being, could detail and set forth all the advantages that would arise from such a system carried to its proper extent. They are incalculably great, and unspeakably various. They would bind the States together in a band of union that every one could perceive, that every one must cherish, and nothing could destroy. This of itself is an advantage so great, if considered in all its consequences, that it seems almost useless to notice any other. It would facilitate the means of instructing the people; it would teach them to cherish the union as the source of their happiness, and to know why it was so; and this is a considerable portion of the education they require. It would greatly increase the value of property, and the wealth of individuals, and thereby enable them to augment the public revenue. But what is more, it would itself augment the revenue in a more direct manner by enhancing the value of the public lands; which would thus sell faster, and bring a higher price. In this manner, the first monies laid out by the government on roads and canals, would be a reproductive property; it would be constantly sending back more money into the treasury than was taken from it for this purpose. So that all the advantages of every kind, public and private, present and future, commercial and economical, physical, moral, and political, would be so much clear gain. There would be nothing destroyed but errors and prejudices, nothing removed but the dangers that now threaten our invaluable institutions.

To do equal justice, and give satisfaction to the people in every state in the Union, the sums to be expended in each year should be distributed in the several States, according to their population. This is the general understanding among the friends of the system; and the secretary has not neglected to keep it in view in his luminous report.

Our present legislators ought to consider, how much true glory would redound to them from being the first to arrange and adopt such a system. How different from the false glory commonly acquired by the governments of other countries. Louis XIV. toiled and tormented himself, and all Europe, through a long life, to acquire glory. He made unjust wars, obtained many victories, and suffered many defeats. He augmented the standing armies of France from forty thousand to two hundred thousand men; and thus obliged the other powers of Europe to augment their means of defence in that proportion; means which have drained the public treasuries, and oppressed the people of Europe ever since. And what is the glory that now remains to the name of Louis XIV? Only the canal of Languedoc. This indeed is a title to true glory; and it is almost the only subject on which his name is now mentioned in France but with opprobrium and detestation.

The government of England expended one hundred and thirty-nine millions sterling in the war undertaken to subjugate the American colonies. This sum, about six hundred millions of dollars, laid out in the construction of canals, at twenty thousand dollars a mile, would have made

made thirty thousand miles of canal; about the same length of way as all the present post-roads in the United States and their territories; or a line that would reach once and a quarter round the globe of this earth, on the circle of the equator. Or if the same sum could be distributed in a series of progressive improvements, a part in canals, and a part in roads, bridges, and school-establishments, beginning with two millions a-year, according to the proposition of the secretary of the treasury, and increasing, as the surplus revenue would increase, to ten or fifteen millions a-year, it would make a garden of the United States, and people it with a race of men worthy to enjoy it; a garden extending over a Continent:—giving a glorious example to mankind of the operation of the true principles of society, the principles recognized in your government. Many persons now in being, might live to see this change effected; and most of us might live to enjoy it in anticipation, by seeing it begun.

The greatest real embarrassment we labor under at present, arises from our commercial relations; the only point of contact between us, and the unjust governments of Europe. By their various and violent aggressions, they are constantly disturbing our repose, and causing us considerable expenses. In this case what is to be done? We cannot by compact, expect to obtain justice, nor the liberty of the seas from those governments; it is not in the nature of their organisation. Shall we think of overpowering them in their own way, by a navy stronger than theirs; brutal force against brutal force, like the ponderous powers of Europe among themselves? This at present is impossible; and if it were possible, or whenever it should be possible, it would be extremely impolitic; it would be dangerous, if not totally destructive, to all our plans of improvement, and even to the government itself.

Has then a beneficent Providence, the God of order and justice, pointed out another mode of defence, by which the resources of this nation may be reserved for works of peace, and the advancement of human happiness? Has the genius of science and of art, raised up a new Archimedes to guide the fire of heaven against the fleets that may annoy us? I cannot but hope it has; not by the ardent mirror; but by means altogether more certain, less dependent on external circumstances, capable of varying and accommodating their mode of attack and defence to all the variety of positions and movements common to ships of war.

I know not how far I may differ in opinion from those among you who may have turned their attention to the subject to which I now allude; or whether any person present has really investigated it. But I should not feel easy to lose the present occasion (the only one that my retired life renders it probable I shall ever have of addressing you) to express my private opinion that the means of submarine attack, invented and proposed by one of our citizens, carries in itself the eventual destruction of naval tyranny. I should hope and believe, if it were taken up and adopted by our government, subjected to a rigid and regular course of experiments, open and public, so that its powers might be ascertained and its merits known to the world, it would save this nation from future foreign wars, and deliver it from all apprehension of having its commercial pursuits and its peaceful improvements ever after interrupted. It might rid the seas of all the buccaneers, both great and small, that now infest them; it might free mankind from the scourge of naval wars, one of the greatest calamities they now suffer, and to which I can see no other end.

These opinions may be thought hazardous. But I beg my fellow citizens to believe that I have examined the subject, or I should not hazard them. Several of the great arts that are now grown familiar in common life were once thought visionary. This fact should render us cautious of making up our judgment against an object like this, in the higher order of mechanical combinations, before we have well considered it. With this observation I drop the subject; or rather I resign it into abler hands; the hands of those who have the power, as well as inclination, to pursue the best good of our beloved country.

I should not have introduced it in this place were it not for its immediate connexion with the means of commencing and prosecuting those vast interior improvements which the state of our nation so imperiously demands, which the heroes of our revolution, the sages of our early councils, the genius of civilization, the cause of suffering humanity, have placed within our power, and confided to our charge.

For the Monthly Magazine.

DR. OLINTHUS GREGORY'S *second* ANSWER *to the* EDINBURGH REVIEWERS.

IN your valuable Magazine for August last, you inserted a letter which was refused admission in the Edinburgh Review, and in which I proved that the writer of the Critique, in that work, on the Account of Steam Engines, in the second volume of my "Mechanics," had, in the short compass of a note of ten lines, told four positive falsehoods. The truth of this charge is now admitted by the Edinburgh Reviewers, so far as relates to two of their assertions; they deny my charge in relation to the third assertion, by telling a new falsehood; and palliate the fourth, by admitting that their language was ambiguous. There is, therefore, (to adopt the wary language of these scientific defamers) "a probability falling short of certainty by a quantity incalculably small," that the Edinburgh Reviewers will be regarded, by every attentive reader, as self-convicted liars. What right they can have to plead inadvertence, in bar of this conclusion, when deliberately and explicitly charging me with a general habit of, and particular instances of, plagiarism, I am very willing the public should determine.

I am sorry, Sir, to occupy your valuable pages with my personal concerns. If the Edinburgh Reviewers, who have long ago forfeited all reputation for justice, honour, and liberality, had not renounced that of courage also; if they had dared to admit into their own work, my refutation of their own calumnies, I should have sought no other redress. Not satisfied, however, with denying me, in the first instance, the right of vindicating my fame as an author, they have attacked my character as a man, and publicly pledged themselves to allow me no opportunity of defending it, and to make no retraction of their charges, though I should succeed in proving them false! As far as their power extends, my reputation, it seems, is to perish. Happily, it is not within their power. Despicable vanity, to suppose it was, or that I should suffer them to escape with impunity! Though they shrink from meeting me on equal terms, they are still within my reach. There are tribunals in this enlightened country, at which literary assassins, however cowardly or ferocious, may be compelled to appear. I trust, Sir, in your liberality, for permission to bring my cause before one of the most eminent and impartial of those tribunals, and in that of your numerous readers, for a patient hearing.

At the end of nearly eight months, from their receipt of my first letter, the Edinburgh Reviewers have honoured me with an elaborate reply; a deviation, in my favour, from their usual and safer plan of total silence, for which I am duly grateful. In this reply of ten pages, they have distributed artful misrepresentations, and direct falsehoods, with that profusion, which may be expected from persons who have abundance of one kind of commodity at command, and very little of any other: *Quo modo pyris vesci jubet Calabar hospes.* A complete answer to such a letter as theirs, would be far too voluminous to appear in a miscellaneous Journal. I shall only trouble you with a short statement, which I hope you can immediately insert, and which the extensive circulation of your Magazine may render as public as the slanders it refutes.

Even thus far I should have thought it needless to intrude my concerns into your work, could I depend upon the same candour, good sense, and reflection, in every reader of the Edinburgh Review, which I have met with on this occasion, among my own literary acquaintance. One of my friends, a gentleman of the highest literary and scientific reputation,* so forcibly describes the impression produced upon his mind by the Edinburgh Reviewers' epistle, that I beg leave to quote part of his letter.

"I have just read," says he, "the Edinburgh Reviewers' epistle to you; and I think you may very readily rest satisfied with the general result of the public judgment, which must necessarily be open to the following facts, even from the Reviewers' own statement.

"1. That the Edinburgh Reviewers have found the effect of your former exposure of their misrepresentations to be so powerful, as to feel and acknowledge the necessity of making a reply; and thus, to take a step they have never taken before, one which must

* His name I suppress, not to expose him unnecessarily to the rancour of the Edinburgh Reviewers. The praise they have bestowed upon one of his works, would be no security against their virulent abuse in future, nor even against their condemnation of the same work, if we may judge from their treatment of Pinkerton's "Geography," after they had quarrelled with the proprietors of that book.

must have been derogatory and mortifying to their self-importance.

"2. That in their review of your article, they told at least two falsehoods, knowing them to be such; and, of course, for the mere unworthy purpose of injuring you in the eyes of the world.

"3. That it is in vain for them now to urge, that, if you did not copy from an author, without acknowledgment when they asserted you did thus copy from him, they have since discovered that you have copied without acknowledgment from others. The public (and I as one of them) have a short and easy method of settling this point, without troubling ourselves with a reference, by simply observing, that the man who could wilfully lie in the first instance, is infinitely more likely to lie in the second. He has not only betrayed the cloven foot, but avowedly exhibited it to the public: and has nullified his own authority by his motive, and his own testimony by his self-conviction of falsehood.

"4. All this is confirmed and established by the Reviewers' concluding declaration, that they now "willingly take leave of a subject, which no consideration shall induce them to resume;" a declaration, by which they obviously refuse admission to any thing you may send them, as they did in the case of your former letter: for why should they be guilty of so palpable a piece of injustice, as that of excluding you from the only ground where you can fairly repel their attack to the satisfaction of all their readers; except it be, that they know you have the means of perfectly refuting their calumnies, and thus of still farther depreciating their moral character in the estimation of the public?"

Thus far from the communication of my learned friend. Readers of a different description, however, may very probably pass over the self-destructive passages in the Reviewers' epistle with little concern, and admit that at least my character is rendered suspicious, that there must be some ground for the charges, that they must be partly true, &c. &c. Many readers, Mr. Editor, listen with eagerness to an accusation, and half wish it true; many are prejudiced, on some account, in favour of the Edinburgh Reviewers, and think they are too honest, many more think they are too politic, to commit their character thus deliberately upon a groundless calumny. I cannot therefore agree with some of my friends, in apprehending no injury whatever from this unprincipled attack, were I to treat it with silent contempt.

Allow me, now, Sir, to quote a passage from the Preface to my Treatise of Mechanics, which alone would be held a sufficient answer, I trust, to the charge of plagiarism.

"In the composition of the first volume of this Treatise, I have derived material assistance from the labours of several of my predecessors in this department of science; though I have not, perhaps, so frequently cited my authorities as some readers may be apt to expect: but this will not, I trust, on consideration, be thought a culpable omission; for, although I have not, for example, ascribed to Prony what I found in succession in the writings of Varignon, Belidor, Bezout, and D'Alembert, nor to Parkinson, or Atwood, what had previously appeared in the writings of Galileo, Wilkins, Wallis, Desaguliers, or Emerson, esteeming whatever I found in such circumstances, as common property to be adopted without hesitation; yet, in all cases where I could speak confidently of the original author, and particularly where the matter quoted had been but seldom published, I have not failed to make the corresponding reference. As to the second volume, it is professedly a compilation; and I have no other merit to claim respecting it, than that of having employed much labour and pains in consulting a great many volumes of journals, transactions, arts, encyclopædias, theatres of machines, &c. published in England, France, and Germany; and having selected from these numerous, and often voluminous, works, such particulars as were most likely to be serviceable to my countrymen, when presented to them, (separate from every thing extraneous,) in a moderate-sized single volume."

Such, Mr. Editor, was my language in December, 1805. At the end of four years, the active, indefatigable malignity of the Edinburgh Reviewers, (and in this I must own them superior to all other human beings, except the North American Indians,) has collected together, out of two volumes, containing more than one thousand and fifty pages, five or six instances, in which, according to their representation, I might seem to have infringed upon the established rules of authorship. Sir, I speak with that confidence, which a man, whose moral character is unimpeached, may be justified in using, when he confronts himself to anonymous writers, self-convicted again and again of deception, prevarication, and falsehood; when I affirm that, in the course of a deliberate search, I have found only one place in which a reference that ought to have been made, has been even accidentally omitted. This one relates to Venturi's disquisition on the exhaustion of vessels through orifices, in their bases; which I now regret having inserted, because, however elegant the

the investigation may appear, it is defective and useless.* I may also affirm, with equal confidence, and equal certainty of being believed, that the Edinburgh Reviewers, in their new string of accusations, have charged me with stealing from works which I never saw; with copying the article "Thrashing Machines," from the Encyclopædia Britannica, though I never read that article, and do not know to the present moment, (except from their disputable testimony,) that any such article is there; with copying the account of Verrier's mill from Brewster's Ferguson, when they must know, because I refer expressly to the work, that the account was taken from Bailey's Collection of Machines in the Repository of the Society of Arts, published more than thirty years ago! After all this, it cannot be necessary for me to attend seriously to their insinuation respecting a new title-page, instead of a new edition. Let them tell me how it is possible to print a new edition of so extensive a work, with the dispatch requisite to meet a rapid demand, without distributing the matter into the hands of different compositors; sheets A, B, C, D, for example, to one; sheets E, F, G, H, to a second; sheets I, K, L, M, to a third, &c. and, farther, how it is possible to effect this, without contriving every alteration, so that the quantity in each respective sheet shall remain as before. Let them tell me this, and I shall then be quite ready to reply to any thing else upon the subject, which their consummate cunning, and mighty malice, may devise.

I will not now, Mr. Editor, intrude farther upon the patience of your readers. At some future period, when I have more leisure than I now possess to devote to a disgusting employment, I may develope the train of motives which have led to an attack upon my character, unprecedented in the history of literature. I may probably do more. When men combine together, not for the purpose of fair and honourable criticism, but with the design of hunting down talents and merit, wherever they appear on this side of the Tweed, besides gratifying private feelings, and pursuing private ends, not necessary to be mentioned here; it becomes an imperious duty to expose their artifices to the public indignation. This duty, unless it soon fall into better hands, I shall not shrink from discharging: and I have long been in possession of numerous facts, which, when I can find time to prepare them for publication, will illustrate much of the secret history of the Edinburgh Review. Such an exposure of the motives, and conduct of its proprietors and principal writers, will no doubt be called, however temperate, a "violent and abusive attack;" but the public in general will thank me for unmasking their moral character, will rejoice to hear their piteous exclamations, and "mock when their fear cometh." For my own part, anxiety for my reputation has given me but little uneasiness, compared with the pain of beholding talents which, however overrated by the multitude, I am willing to respect, associated with a depravity which I am compelled to abhor.

Your's, &c.

OLINTHUS GREGORY.

Royal Military Academy,
Woolwich, Dec. 1809.

P. S. Permit me to throw into a Postscript some particulars, which, though I forgot to introduce them into the body of the letter, may perhaps be too important to be omitted entirely: viz. that Dr. Brewster, (whose name has been of such singular service to the Edinburgh Reviewers, on the present occasion,) has more than once expressed his obligations to me, both personally and by letter, for the notice I have taken of his performances, and for referring to them; that we have communicated to each other mutually, in the most friendly manner, hints for the improvement of our respective works; that he has applied to me by letter, more than once, to prepare scientific articles in the Edinburgh Encyclopædia, of which he is the editor, though he knew at the same time, that I was editor of a similar work publishing here; expatiating, in his applications, upon "the liberality" which marks even the commercial part of literature;" that he has spoken to me in the highest possible terms of the utility of my Treatise of Mechanics, and has recommended it warmly in his own work, as well as in treatises he prepared for the Encyclopædia Britannica, in the formation of which, he declared my work was of essential service to him: and that, even after the Edinburgh Reviewers' first attack upon me, he said, (Mr. Telford, the civil engineer, being present,) that I could not perform a more important service to the British

* Even here, however, I may remark, that but a few pages farther on, (viz. page 433,) I refer expressly to Venturi's work, in such terms of commendation, as would induce a reader to consult it; which I should hardly have done, had I wished to conceal my author.

* Of this liberality, his booksellers, and his friends and companions, the Edinburgh Reviewers, have furnished noble specimens.

British public, than by publishing the second volume of my Mechanics separately; that it only wanted one thing to make it complete, namely, an Essay on Wheel Carriages, and that he should be much gratified if I would adopt the one he had inserted in his new edition of Ferguson's Lectures; this, however, I did not adopt, because I thought his theory incorrect.

For the Monthly Magazine.

An ACCOUNT *of the* BEGINNING *of* IDOLATRY *amongst the* SONS *of* ADAM; *translated from the* PERSIAN HISTORY *of* KHONDEMEER, *and originally published at* CALCUTTA, *in the* MISCELLANY *of* MR. GLADWIN.

THIS subject having given rise to a variety of conjectures, and as this abridgment would not contain all the traditions that have been produced in support of those opinions, I shall only deliver, in a summary manner, one of them, which appears to be nearest to truth.

It is related, that Enoch had an intimate friend, who had been instructed by hearing his philosophical discourses; and after Enoch's ascension into Heaven, this friend bewailed the separation with lamentations and groans, so that his days were spent in grief and misery. This having come to the knowledge of Satan, he went to him, and said, "If you desire it of me, I will make for you an image, which shall be such an exact representation of Enoch, that from beholding it, your mind shall be relieved from its present distress." The man accepted of Satan's proposal, who performed his promise; and the grief of the friend of Enoch was greatly mitigated at the sight of the image. And he placed the image in a room of his house, where no one went but himself, and every evening and morning he comforted himself with the sight thereof.

It happened that the friend of Enoch died in that room, where he had placed the image. And when, after some days, he had not been seen by his neighbours, they came to search his house, and found him dead by the side of the idol. The men were astonished at the sight, and immediately Satan appeared amongst them, in a human shape, and said unto them, "Enoch and this man, who was his friend, worshipped this image, who is the Lord of the universe; on which account they obtained their wishes." The temptation of the devil having made impression upon his audience, they each of them formed an idol like unto that image, and gave themselves up to idolatry.

The son of Lamech, the son of Methusalem, the son of Enoch.—He was the first prophet who denounced unto the unbelievers the punishments of hell; and he was the first by whose curse a multitude of them perished. In the day of resurrection, he will be the second person raised from the grave. No prophet lived to so great an age as Noah.

The nations being at this time universally addicted to the sins of giving companions to God, worshipping of idols, blasphemy, and every other species of wickedness, God raised up the prophet Noah, and sent him to exhort them to repentance. According to tradition, he continued for the space of nine hundred and fifty years, to point out the true road to the sons of Adam; at the expiration of which period, finding only eighty persons that had faith in his doctrines, and experiencing great trouble and vexation from the unbelievers, he despaired of effecting their reformation; and therefore prayed God to extirpate every soul of them from the face of the earth. God having approved thereof, a voice came unto Noah, saying, "Plant the Sabin tree, and employ thyself in making an ark; for I will entirely destroy these people with water, and commit them all to the flames of hell."

It is related, that Gabriel brought unto Noah a young sapling of the Sabin tree, and instructed him how to plant it. After forty years growth, when that tree was arrived at perfection, Noah felled it, and, when it was dry he employed himself in building the ark. The ark consisted of three stories; the upper one was allotted for the birds; in the bottom story, were placed every kind of beast in pairs; and the middle apartment was the habitation of Noah and his family, being in all eighty persons. And Noah, at the command of God, having put the body of Adam into a coffin, carried it with him into the ark.

And at that time, the sun, the moon, and the planets, came into conjunction in a watery sign, when, by command of the high God, the waters continued to rise out of the earth, and the rain fell from the heavens incessantly, for the space of forty days and forty nights, till the whole earth was deluged. It is related that Noah had an idolatrous son, named Yam, (also called Kanaan, who, notwithstanding

notwithstanding all the warnings and commands of his father, would not consent to go into the ark; saying, he would take refuge in the mountains, where he should be safe from the waters; therefore that youth, and his mother, who was named Wauilah, not giving faith to Noah, were both drowned.

Historians agree in describing the inundation as having been so excessive, that the waters rose to the height of forty cubits above the tops of the most lofty mountains; and they say, that even then they did not reach above the knee-pan of Awj Ben Unuck, although he was not arrived at his full growth.

The ark, having gone round the earth several times, it at last rested on the top of mount Ararat. The rain ceased; and the earth, after six months, having soaked up the water, Noah and all the living creatures came out of the ark on the second day of the month Ramzan.

The family of Noah built a city at the foot of mount Ararat, and called it Suk-el-Samaneen. And it came to pass, after a short space of time, out of those eighty persons, there were only left Noah, and his three sons, with their wives.

Noah lived two hundred and fifty years after the flood; he was two hundred and fifty years old when he received the gift of prophesy; and he preached for the space of nine hundred and fifty years. The days of Noah were one thousand four hundred and fifty years. And he left behind him three sons, Japhet, Shem, and Ham, from whom the whole human race are descended.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS public speaking discovers itself by the signs of voice, countenance, and gesture, to be a beautiful copy of correct conversation, that system, which, by analogous methods, proceeds from the best portraits of the original, to explain the numerous successions of these signs, must be the most steady mode by which we can attain a just and graceful elocution. Of this nature appears to be the study of inflexion. It is lamentable, however, to observe, that, notwithstanding the very great advantage which such a theory must afford to the admirers of the science, its efficacy is not generally understood, and, consequently, it cannot be properly appreciated.

A slender converse with logical deduction, will inform the student, that phraseology is made up of certain members, or clauses, which modify, and of others, which are modified; and the same communication will also discover to him, that the characteristic feature of the voice, in the pronunciation of a proposition, indicates either continuation or completion. As therefore the less significant of one or more clauses may be restrained, or altered, by the power and influence of others more significant; so in the delivery, that the progress and completion of a whole passage may be gradually conveyed to the ear, the attention must be kept alive, by suitable degrees of suspension in the voice. If from this we take a more enlarged view of oral sounds, we shall find, that in the arrangement of diffuse periods, there may be members, whose completeness as to meaning, have certain degrees of intonation; and which, to indicate their just relations to a whole, terminate with proportionate qualities of sound.

Thus, in the most rude and uncultivated appearance of the subject before us, are we sensible of something like leading principle and rule; but the indefinite idea of sound, and its relation to articulate voice, seems to have involved the thoughts of those hitherto interested in the enquiry, in considerable obscurity. For this reason, perhaps, the method of conveying information to students in elocution, have not been sufficiently pertinent.

Numerous instances may be adduced, wherein the spirit of a proposition, depends more upon the peculiar turn of voice, than upon that stress which assists in placing varieties in contradistinction one to another. This has been successfully pointed out by the late Mr. Walker; and what an ingenious writer, in the middle of the last century, had advanced on marks or signs, for the management of the voice in enunciation, seems not yet to have eluded our enquiry on that subject, nor is the adoption of such minute arrangement, considered metaphysically, impracticable. That the Greeks had instrumental accompaniment to their tragedy, is adequately attested, and universally believed; but whether it were an exact representation of speaking sounds, or whether it were only a mere musical modulation, cannot accurately be decided upon: we may, however, conceive, that, had the melody been appropriate to the sounds of delivery, the Romans would have adopted similar modes, and a plan and scale of their notes, would have been transmitted to

us by Cicero, in his Disquisition on Sounds.

Although the accent and quantity of words, with the genuine import of simple and complex articulation, should occupy a very considerable share of the student's regard, the acquirement of these different combinations, forms a distinct part of pronunciation; for it is possible to possess a correct idea of the proper force and accent of each individual character, separately, or independent of each other, without the capability of displaying, with just emphasis and discretion, the relative situations of words, arranged in due order, forming discourse. In conformity, therefore, with this position, a general survey of articulate voices, will serve as a substructure to the theory of inflexion.

Audible voice is produced by a set of muscles acting on the cartilaginous cavity at the top of the trachæa, or wind-pipe, called the larynx, while the air is passing through the glottis. When the recurrent nerve, on one side of the larynx is cut, the voice becomes remarkably weaker; when both are cut, it is entirely and irrecoverably lost.* Articulation is either a definite, or indefinite, quality of sound, modified by the palate, teeth, lips, nostrils, and cavities of them. When the common current of breath, is urged more forcibly through these various apertures of articulation, without much affecting the larynx, we have an instance of the indefinite sound, known by the name of the whisper. What is termed hoarseness of voice, proceeds from various causes, foreign to the present purpose. It may not, however, be unnecessary for the student to know, that anatomists state, when the larynx is injured, the air though the cartilages acted by the muscles, passes through the wind-pipe, without yielding the ordinary sound. In audible voice, then, the air, while passing from the lungs to the mouth, must affect the larynx. We may have an opportunity of further deducing, by experiment, that, from the peculiar nature of the constituent parts of the larynx and its orifice, the whole diversity of sound, may be distinctly heard, though the mouth be shut; and from this may be easily conceived, that, as the sound† and tone‡ of the voice depend upon the diameter of the glottis vera, or orifice of the glottis, with the tension of its ligaments, and not upon the different formations of the mouth—the whole diversity of articulation may be accomplished in any one note of a diatonic or chromatic scale of music. This idea appears to agree with that melodious arrangement of sound called singing; for the leaps, or intervals of sound, may be heard, understood, and compared, with any note of the same measurable gamut or scale, after the articulation shall have ceased. If we extend the subject to the speaking voice of man, we shall be led to suppose, that it is formed of such minute and evanescent variations and inflexions of sound, as could not possibly be represented by any scale of notes, or formula, hitherto invented. To this definition of vocal sounds, the student will further observe, that musical notes are not susceptive of the slightest elevation or depression of sound; thus, each note, however comprehensive as to time, is of the same quality from the beginning to the end; but speaking sounds are of very short duration; they are "emitted with ease through the glottis, at the pronunciation of every distinct syllable, frequently shifting at once, or gliding in a wave-like manner, through small" but not "immeasurable intervals; and now and then leaping from one musical note to another, considerably distant; but in all cases articulated by the affluent breath, as it is differently affected by the organs of the mouth."

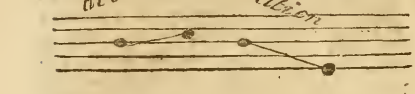
In this essay, we have already had occasion to speak of certain sounds, which, in their general sense, indicate the continuation or completion of a thought or proposition; but as these sounds, in their fullest meaning, are discernible in a single word of four or five syllables, with a little method, the student may be readily furnished with a more determinate idea of their more essential parts. In order, therefore, to acquire a clearer conception of these distinctions, we must select an appropriate word, and then mark the change of sound produced by the "accentuation." A little attention, while pronouncing the word, placed at the close of the last period, within the signs of the quotation, will show the distinction required. As it is perfectly easy, in this instance, to discover, that the voice signifies incompletion on the three first syllables of the word de-cribed, viz. "accentu-" so it will not be difficult to perceive, that the terminating sound of the same word, signifying completion,

* Whytt.

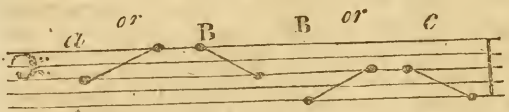
† Sound as to high and low.

‡ Tone as to quality, whether natural or feigned.

pletion, commences with the antepenultimate, viz. "ation."



The former of these sounds, is termed the rising inflexion, the latter, the falling inflexion; and in polite and familiar conversation, the distance of each full slide, as applied to contraries, agrees with a perfect musical fifth.



It may not be improperly noted here, that inflective sounds are produced in the act of tuning musical instruments: they are also frequently made use of by violin performers, in sliding to what is termed the shift.

If the student be unacquainted with the science of music, perhaps, he will better understand the precise measurement or distance of these full slides of sound, by an example, in nature, of inflexion, unaccompanied by articulation. This will be effected by observing the chirp of birds, when they are supposed to cry "sweet": and I flatter myself that the instinct voices of all animals, from man to the meanest of the brute species, will be found capable of this resolution of sound.

Your's, &c.

JAMES WRIGHT.

December 27, 1809.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ACCOUNT *of the* LATE GENERAL MELVILLE.

GENERAL Melville was descended from the Melvilles of Carnbee, in Fife, a branch of the ancient and noble family of his name, of which the chief is the present Earl of Leven and Melville. The original stock of this family was a Norman warrior, one of the followers of William the Conqueror, who, on some disgust he conceived at his treatment in England, withdrew into Scotland, in the reign of Malcolm Canmore, from whom he received lands in Lothian, about 1066; and branches of his family were afterwards established on lands in Angus, and Fife.

General Melville's parents dying when he was very young, his guardians placed him at the grammar-school of Leven, where he soon distinguished himself by a quick and lively apprehension, united to a singularly capacious and retentive memory. From this seminary, his rapid progress in his studies enabled him to be early removed to the Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh, where he continued to apply with the happiest success. His fortune being but moderate, he, in compliance with the counsels of his friends to select one of the learned professions, turned his views to the study of medicine; but his genius strongly prompting him to follow a military life, and the war then carrying on in Flanders presenting a favourable opportunity for gratifying his natural tendencies, young Melville could not resist the temptation. Without, therefore, the knowledge of his friends, he privately withdrew to London, where, upon a statement of his motives and determination, he was furnished with the necessary means of carrying his projects into effect. He accordingly repaired to the Netherlands; and early in 1741, he was appointed an ensign in the 25th regiment of foot, then forming a part of the allied army. That campaign he served under Field-Marshal Wade, and all the following, up to the peace

peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748, under H. R. H. the Duke of Cumberland, partly in the Netherlands, and partly in Britain, whither the regiment had been drawn in 1745, on account of the political troubles in the kingdom. In the end of 1746, the regiment returning to the Continent, Ensign Melville, at the battle of Lafeldt, conducted himself in such a way, as to merit being selected by his colonel, (the Earl of Rothes,) to deliver to the Commander in Chief the colours of a French regiment, taken by the 25th, on which occasion he was promoted to a lieutenancy.

His regiment, after the battle of Fontenoy, was besieged in Ath, where Lieutenant Melville narrowly escaped destruction: for the enemy directing their fire at the fortifications alone, in order to spare the town, a shell from an overcharged mortar passing over the ramparts, fell in the middle of the night, when he was absent on duty in one of the outworks, on the house where he was quartered, and, piercing the roof, actually made its way through the bed he usually occupied.

On the termination of the war, Lieutenant M. proceeded with his regiment for the south of Ireland; and on the passage was shipwrecked on the coast of Normandy.

In 1751, being promoted to the command of a company in the same regiment, and employed in recruiting in Scotland, his unexampled success drew the notice of the commander of the forces, and he became aid-de-camp to the Earl of Panmure. In 1756, he was made major of the 38th regiment, then in Antigua, where it had been stationed for half a century, since its removal from Gibraltar.

That island had often been made a receptacle for offenders, from regiments at home; and thus its military force had long been composed of the most disorderly troops. By the indefatigable zeal of the new major, and from the perfect conviction he was able to inspire into the men, that he had their welfare, and that alone at heart, he at length, with the assistance of most of the other officers, succeeded in rendering the 38th regiment one of the most orderly in the service: and detachments from it accompanied him in the attack on Martinique, as also on the invasion of Guadaloupe, where Major M. commanded the light infantry, at the advanced posts. In one of the skirmishes, which were constantly successful during an attack, after a night's march, and the surprise of a post very close to the French camp, the major was entering a house just abandoned by the enemy, when it exploded, and he was blown to a considerable distance, and taken up for dead.

From the immediate effects of this accident he soon recovered: but to the same cause must be attributed the decay of sight, with which, in his latter years, he was afflicted, and which at last ended in total irremediable blindness. In recompence for his services in Guadaloupe, Major M. was directed by the commander of the forces, (General Barrington,) to succeed Lieutenant Colonel Debrisey, in the defence of Fort Royal, which he held until the reduction of the island, when, in addition to the government of that fort, he was appointed lieutenant-governor of the island of Guadaloupe, and its dependencies, with the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 63d regiment.

Brigadier-general Crump, who was made governor of the new colony, dying in 1760, Lieutenant-colonel M. succeeded to the government, with the command of the troops. In this situation he exerted himself to the utmost, and was at very considerable expense, in order to impress the new French subjects with favourable notions of the justice and liberality of the British government. In this attempt he was so successful, not only in the colony immediately under his command, but in Martinique, and the other neighbouring French islands, that a secret correspondence was established with the leading people amongst the enemy, which in a great measure produced the speedy surrender of those islands to the British arms. Although a governor in chief from England had arrived in Guadaloupe, and Lieutenant-colonel M. had not only received his Majesty's leave to repair to Europe for the benefit of his health, but was at the same time promoted to the rank of colonel in the army, still resisting very tempting invitations to return home, he preferred to remain even as second in command, in the view of accomplishing his great object—the acquisition of the French colonies: which, from the intercourse he had now opened with them, must have suffered much interruption from his absence. In pursuance of these projects, Colonel M. proceeded as second in command, with Brigadier-general Lord Rollo, against Dominica, which

was surprised and taken with very little loss. This expedition was concerted and conducted with so much skill and caution, that the island had surrendered before the French governor of Martinique was informed of the attack, although these islands are within sight the one of the other; and the importance of Colonel M.'s service in the attack, as well as in the previous arrangements with certain inhabitants, were publicly acknowledged by Admiral Sir James Douglas, and Brigadier-general Lord Rollo, the two commanders of the expedition.

In the beginning of 1762, Colonel M. commanded a division in the attack under General Monkton, on Martinique; and notwithstanding severe illness, was present in the successful assault of the hill and battery of Tortenson. The British had, however, obtained possession of a very small portion of the island, when a small party arriving at a certain spot in the interior, one of three agreed upon in Colonel M.'s correspondence with the principal inhabitants for that purpose, a general defection with a cry of capitulation took place; so that the French governor was compelled to capitulate at the moment, when almost the whole island, with St. Pierre, the capital, and several important fortifications, and all the fortresses in the mountains, were still in his possession; and which, if at all reducible by the British forces in the island, must have been carried with a very great loss of troops. This rapid conquest was the more important as, within a few days after the surrender, a French squadron, with a great body of troops, appeared off Martinique; but on learning the fate of the colony, the commander, without attempting its relief, immediately returned to St. Domingo.

On the fall of Martinique, the remaining French islands, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada, the Grenadines, and Tobago, submitted to a summons, receiving conditions equally liberal with those granted to Martinique.

No sooner had the conquest of Martinique been effected, than Colonel Melville returned to his post in Guadaloupe, to avoid intercourse with the persons by whose means the defection of Martinique had been brought about: and it is remarkable that, although on the restoration of that, and some other islands to France, when the most rigid enquiry was instituted respecting the correspondence with the British, of whose existence little doubt was entertained by the French government; yet of all the persons suspected, and even punished on the occasion, not one of those actually connected with Colonel Melville, was even so much as hinted at.

The conquest of the French islands, the great object of Colonel Melville's anxiety, being now accomplished, he repaired to England, where he found his services and general conduct highly approved; although, in fact, the measures he had privately followed to bring about the splendid success already stated, could not, for the sake of the persons implicated, be either publicly known or acknowledged: nor was the secret ever divulged. Many years afterwards, when General Melville was employed on a mission to the court of Versailles, application was made to him from a very high quarter, to learn whether certain persons, whose names were mentioned, were in any way connected with his projects in Martinique, &c. and upon his declaration that they were totally unknown to him, those persons, or their surviving relations, were instantly relieved from the obloquy and losses they had till that time endured, from the suspicions entertained concerning them by government.

Such was the impression made on the minds of his Majesty's ministers, by the conduct of Colonel M. in the West Indies, that in addition to the rank of Brigadier-general in 1763, he was, upon the recommendation of Lord Egremont, Secretary of State for the Colonies, appointed by his Majesty, on the 9th of April, 1764, to the peculiarly arduous and important situation, of Captain-general, and Governor in Chief of all the islands in the West Indies, ceded by France to Britain, by the treaty of 1763, viz. Grenada, the Grenadines, Dominica, St. Vincent, and Tobago: to this appointment was added that of Commander of the forces in those colonies.

In the autumn of 1764, Governor M. proceeded to his station, carrying out two large store ships, with articles necessary for fixed settlements in West India islands. Tobago was, at that period, destitute of inhabitants, and almost totally covered with wood: thither, therefore, he first repaired from Barbadoes with the stores, and a few colonists from that island; and employed his stay in preparing measures for the projected settlement of the colony. His next object was to enter on the establishment of the British government, in all the islands under

under his jurisdiction, followed by legislatures formed on principles similar to those of the neighbouring British colonies.

During the whole of his government, which lasted about seven years, General M. only once quitted his post, and that was in 1769, when he returned to England, on business of the highest importance to the future security and prosperity of the colonies entrusted to his care; and notwithstanding the numberless difficulties he had to surmount, in a government so extensive and so complicated, he had the satisfaction to see that his administration was duly appreciated, and gave very general satisfaction. Some partial complaints by a few disappointed individuals, brought against him, while in London, but directed in fact rather against the King's council in Grenada than against the governor himself, were found to be utterly frivolous, and were of course deservedly disregarded by the King and council at home. As to any charges of peculation, the most common subject of complaint against persons in his situation, nothing of that sort was ever even insinuated against General M. on the contrary, it was well known at home, as well as abroad, that with opportunities of amassing wealth, in the sole settlement and administration of so many newly-acquired colonies, such as had never fallen to the lot of any foreign governor, General M. resisted the frequent and pressing offers made to him by speculators, to enter into their schemes of acquisition, in which he might, with perfect propriety, have embarked; and that practising an honest and honourable abstinence, he retired from his government much poorer than many of the adventurers in it, who had realised their acquisitions, without any original property, on mere speculation and credit.

It is but justice to add, that although General M.'s salary from home, as governor of so many islands, hardly exceeded 1000*l.* per annum, yet he not only refused to accept of the offered, and usual salaries from each colony, but gave up many official fees, where he conceived such a step might tend to the advantage of the new colonists. The duties of a major-general, throughout the several islands under his command, he also punctually discharged, without any allowance or charge whatever on the public on that account. Even in the small purchases of land he chose to make, in some of the islands under his command, General M. was swayed much more by considerations of public advantage than of private emolument. For Tobago, almost a desert, and Dominica, situated between and within view of the two great French islands, Martinique and Guadaloupe, presented so few attractions to new colonists, that unless the governor, by selecting plantations in them, had evinced his confidence in their security as British possessions, few or no adventurers would have hazarded their property in either of those unpromising colonies.

From the period when he retired from his government, General M. adhering to his favorite maxim of taking nothing for doing nothing, never solicited, nor even wished, for any pension, salary, or other emolument whatever, from the public purse, although his eminent services, and his ill health, and total loss of sight, originally contracted in the discharge of his public duties, might well have encouraged him to proffer claims so commonly made and allowed in similar circumstances.

When, by the public recognition, on the part of France, of the independence of the United States of North America, hostilities with that kingdom were deemed unavoidable, General Melville was consulted by administration, on the means to be adopted for the security of our own West India colonies, and for the conquest of those belonging to France; and had the opinions he offered on those subjects accorded with the views already entertained by his Majesty's ministers, the country would again have reaped the fruits of his local and military knowledge, in an important command beyond the Atlantic. He was, however, too well acquainted with the nature of the service on which he was consulted, and, above all, with the talents and dispositions of the Marquis de Bouillé, commander in chief of the French forces in the West Indies, and this not from report only, but from personal intercourse in the course of his government:—with the formidable qualities of that distinguished commander, General M. was too well acquainted to undertake the services then in agitation, without being accompanied by a force, far more respectable than that which it seemed to be in contemplation to place under his command. Other measures were accordingly adopted, and the result is well known;

known: in a short time M. de Bouillé was in possession of the greater number of the British colonies in the West Indies.

The resemblance, in many important points, between these two commanders, was peculiarly striking; both men eminently endowed with all the qualities requisite for the discharge of their several duties; both men of consummate valour and military skill; both peculiarly distinguished by a high sense of honour, and actuated by motives the most disinterested, generous, and humane; both accustomed to service in the probable scene of action; and both personally acquainted with the quarters where that service would probably be required; both inflamed with ardent zeal in the cause of their respective countries; and each with a determination to recommend himself to his antagonist by the faithful discharge of his duties: a contest between two such commanders, on proper terms, must have furnished ample room for the instruction of every military man.

The last service rendered to his country by General Melville, in a public capacity, related to Tobago, an island originally settled by him, and long fostered with peculiar care. This colony, in the course of the conquests of M. de Bouillé, fell into his hands, after a defence in which the civil governor (George Ferguson, esq.) and the inhabitants so greatly distinguished themselves, as to merit, and to obtain, from the captor a most liberal capitulation. By the preliminary articles of peace, concluded in the beginning of the year 1783, Tobago was ceded to France, without any of those stipulations for the advantage of the British settlers, proprietors, and traders, usually granted on similar occasions.

To remove as much as possible the alarm excited by this circumstance, in the minds of all persons interested in the fate of Tobago, measures were adopted by those in Britain, for obtaining from the court of France some amelioration of their condition. The first step was to select a proper negotiator; and for this purpose all eyes were turned towards General Melville, who was requested to repair to Versailles, there to solicit for the unfortunate colonists of Tobago those indulgencies to which, from the terms of the cession, they could form no claim. In acceding to this request, the General, that the application from the new subjects to their new master might appear the more decorous, suggested that a coadjutor should be given to him in the business; and Mr. Young, (the present Sir William Young,) was joined in the mission.

The success of the application at Versailles, exceeded the most sanguine expectations: and to the beneficent magnanimity of the ill-fated Louis XVI. on the liberal suggestions of his truly respectable minister for the navy and the colonies, the late Marshal Duke de Castries, that success was by General M. uniformly attributed. Let it however be added, by one who, as secretary to the General on that occasion, had indubitable evidence of the fact, that the representations of the minister, and the consequent decisions of the sovereign, were very materially influenced by esteem for the character of General M. and confidence in the manly, candid, and honourable conduct he displayed in every part of the negociation. The humanity, liberality, and disinterestedness, which had marked the whole of his administration in Guadaloupe, while it remained under the British flag, and the whole of his general government of the ceded French colonies, had in the persons of some individuals, and in the connections of others of distinction in France, secured for General M. a cordial, and confidential reception, which it may have been the happiness of few negociators to possess. At his last interview with M. de Castries, that minister expressed his royal master's entire satisfaction with the General's management of so delicate a negotiation; adding, that his Majesty was convinced the General had, throughout the whole business, performed the part of a genuine and impartial friend and umpire between France and Tobago: ——— *Vous avez agi en vrai tiers,* was the expression.

Ex pede Herculem.—To present some idea of the spirit by which General M. was actuated in his administration of affairs, civil and military, in Guadaloupe, and its dependent islands, the following specimen may suffice.

By the capitulation, the French royal council had been preserved in the full exercise of all its functions and privileges, and the French laws, civil and criminal, remained in their original force: the governor, who was, *ex officio*, president of the council, was the only British subject in that body. At a meeting of the council, in the capital of the island in 1760, while General M. was seated at the head of the council-table, the board being complete, and the crown-lawyers conducting

ducting the business of the day, the governor's ears were assailed by a horrid human shriek, proceeding from an inclosed area under a window of the council-chamber. Springing instinctively from his seat to the window, he beheld a miserable wretch fast bound to a post, fixed upright in the ground, with one leg strained violently back towards the thigh, by means of a strong iron-hoop, inclosing both the leg and the thigh at some distance, above and below the knee. Within this hoop, along the front of the leg, was an iron wedge driven in by an executioner, armed with a sledge hammer. Near the sufferer sat at a small table, a person habited like a judge, or magistrate, and a secretary, or clerk, with paper before him, to mark down the declarations to be extorted from the criminal in agony. Filled with horror at this sight, and regardless alike of the assembly around him, and of the consequences of his act, with respect to himself, the General, throwing open the window, ordered a serjeant in attendance to rush forward, to prevent a repetition of the stroke on the iron wedge, and to release the wretch from his torture. While this was going forward, the members of the council, no strangers to his dispositions, had surrounded the governor at the window, and the attorney-general of the colony respectfully, but earnestly, remonstrated against this interruption of the course of justice, styling it an infraction of their capitulation, which in every other point and title, he acknowledged, had been most religiously fulfilled by the governor, whose conduct in his office had, he added, given universal satisfaction.

To these representations, General M. answered, that he had always been, and always would be, most solicitous to merit the good opinion of the colony, by a conscientious discharge of his duties; but that neither by his natural feelings, nor by his education as a Briton, could he be reconciled to the practice of torture. He concluded by solemnly declaring, that whether torture were, or were not, authorised by the French laws, a point he did not presume to determine, such a practice, where he commanded, he never would endure, and that they would find his conduct, on that occasion, if an infraction of the capitulation, the only infraction on which they would ever have it in their power to complain.

All the members of the council dined that day with the governor; and although the object of his clemency was reported to have been singularly undeserving, were secretly well pleased with the occurrence, and the only effect produced by it on the minds of the inhabitants at large, of Guadaloupe, and the other French islands, was to increase the popularity of their British commander, who, while he remained in the West Indies, never heard that recourse was had to torture, in judicial proceedings, either in Guadaloupe, after its restoration to France, or in any other French colony.

Having finally closed his relations with the West Indies, as a governor and commander in chief of the forces, with entire satisfaction to all concerned at home and abroad, as well as to his own mind, (for in the seven years during which he discharged all the duties of chancellor in his government, not one appeal from his decisions was brought home to the King in council,) General M. seized the earliest opportunity of turning his attention to what had always been his favourite study—military history and antiquities. He had already visited Paris, Spa, &c. but the years 1774, 1775, and 1776, he devoted to a tour through France, Switzerland, Italy, Germany, the Low Countries, &c. during which, besides the objects of the fine arts, in which he possessed a very delicate taste, with great sensibility of their beauties and defects, he examined the scenes of the most memorable battles, sieges, and other military exploits, recorded in antient or modern history, from the Portus Itius of Cæsar, on the margin of the English Channel, to the Cannæ of Polybius, on the remote shores of the Adriatic; and from the fields of Ramillies, to those of Dettingen and Blenheim. With Polybius and Cæsar in his hand, and referring to the most authentic narrations of modern warfare, he traced upon the ground the positions and operations of the most distinguished commanders of various periods, noting where their judgment, skill, and presence of mind, were the most conspicuous, and treasuring up for future use the evidences of the mistakes and errors, from which the most eminent were not exempted. Relying on the authority of Polybius, and guided by *la raison de guerre*, or common sense, applied to war, he traced the route to Italy pursued by Annibal, from the point where probably he crossed the Rhone in the neighbourhood of Roquemaure, up the left bank of that river, nearly to Vienne, across Dauphiné, to the entrance of the mountains

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at Les Echelles, along the vale to Chamberry, up the banks of the Isere, by Conflans and Moustier, over the gorge of the Alps, called the Little St. Bernard, and down their eastern slopes by Aosti, and Ivrea, to the plains of Piedmont, in the neighbourhood of Turin.

In tracing this route, which seems to have been strangely disregarded by commentators, historians, and antiquarians, of the greatest note, although certainly the most obvious for that illustrious Carthaginian to have followed, General M. found the nature of the country, the distances, the situations of the rivers, rocks, and mountains, most accurately to tally with the circumstances related by Polybius: nay, even the *Leucopetron*, that celebrated *crux criticorum*, he discovered still to subsist in its due position, and still to be known under the identical denomination of *La Roche Blanche*. Not satisfied however with the evidence arising from so many coincidences, General M. crossed and re-crossed the Alps in various other directions, pointed out for the track of Annibal's march: but of those not one could, without doing great violence indeed to the text of Polybius, be brought in any reasonable way to correspond to the narrative.

Newton is reported to have said, that if he possessed any peculiar advantage over his fellow-labourers in the field of science, it consisted merely in his allowing himself to consider matters more patiently and deliberately than the generality of mankind. It was General M.'s practice, in his researches into truth, first to collect all the information to be procured on the subject, next to weigh the authorities and evidences the one against the other, in order to ascertain those to which the greatest credit was to be allowed, and lastly to apply his own reason in tracing out the object of his enquiry, conformably to the evidences he had approved. By this process, simple in appearance, but which few men are able to follow, he solved difficulties and discovered truths, which had been abandoned by many able investigators, as insoluble and unattainable. On other occasions, when evidences were evenly balanced, or where testimonies were perplexed, his method was to enquire what would be the conduct of a given person, endowed with ordinary faculties, and possessed of a due portion of information on his subject, for the attainment of a certain end. Placing himself thus, in that person's situation, he often arrived at an object which, in the usual mode of research, had remained for ages unknown. Of the former mode of investigation, an example has just been given, in the discovery of the true route of Annibal across the Alps. Of the latter mode, a pregnant instance was, his Theory of the Order of Battle employed by the Ancient Romans. It has been assigned as one reason, why military antiquities have been less satisfactorily explained than the other branches of antiquarian research; that scholars and antiquarians have seldom been military men; and that military men have seldom been scholars and antiquarians. Polybius's Treatise on Tactics has unfortunately perished; and the other ancient writers who have noticed military affairs, have only mentioned the legionary arrangement in battle, in a cursory way, as a subject familiar to their readers: little direct information therefore has been afforded by them on the subject. On the revival of learning in Europe, ecclesiastics, and other men of a recluse life, were almost its only encouragers and promoters; it is not therefore a wonder if these should, by their writings, furnish but little light on this matter. In the end of the sixteenth century, Justus Lipsius, of Louvain, a writer not more distinguished by his learning than by his singularity and love of paradox, sent into the world a system of the Roman art of war, professed to be drawn from certain passages in Polybius. This system, borrowed, with very little acknowledgment indeed, from a preceding work of Patrizzi, of Ferrara, coming from such an author, was implicitly received and repeated by all succeeding writers on the subject. The absurdity, nay, the utter impracticability, of the Lipsian system, placed in contrast with the learning and ability of its propagator, reduced other enquirers to the necessity of abandoning the matter as altogether inexplicable. Amongst these enquirers was General M. when but a young man: but happening in Scotland to be shown what was called a Roman gladius, or legionary sword, (not however genuine,) he discarded at once all his systematic knowledge, and handling the weapon, asked himself in what manner men armed with that sword, in the right hand, and with a legionary shield in the left, ought to be arranged, in order that they might be able to make the best possible use of their arms, offensive and defensive. He immediately saw that they ought to be placed, not in

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deep and dense bodies, as had been supposed, where it would be impossible for them to attain the enemy, but in shallow lines of two, or, at most, three ranks in depth. He discovered, also, that the men ought to stand, not in files, or one directly behind another, but the men of the second rank opposite to, and covering, the intervals between the men in the front rank; and those of the third rank, opposite to the intervals between the men in the second rank. In other words, he found that the legionary soldiers were placed in a *quincunx* order, where every two men in the front and third ranks, forming a parallelogram in length, from front to rear; the man of the second rank occupied its centre, where removed from the men before and behind him, at the greatest possible distance, or half the diagonal of the parallelogram, he had the greatest possible room in the same actual space, and from which he could, without interruption, employ his arms freely before, behind, or on either side, as necessity might require.

This theory once discovered, and duly unfolded, all seeming contradictions in antient writers were reconciled, all perplexities were unravelled, and all difficulties were removed.

By a similar train of reasoning, the General had the good fortune to solve the long-contested question respecting the manner of distributing the oars and the rowers, in the war gallies of the antients. It is evident from history, that the antients had vessels of different denominations, called by the Romans, *triremes*, *quadriremes*, *quinqueremes*, &c. and by the Greeks, *trières*, *tetrères*, *penteres*, &c. terms expressive (if the word may be used) of three, four, five rowings, &c. It is also evident, that by these rowings, were meant distinct rows of oars, from stem to stern, of the vessel, raised in order, the one above the other, from the water upwards. Commentators being in general still more ignorant, if possible, of naval than of military affairs, had propounded the most absurd notions concerning the nature of these antient ships. The notion, however, the most generally received was, that the ship's sides being perpendicular, or nearly so, to the surface of the water, the oars were likewise placed vertically, the one immediately over the other below it. Other systems were also broached, tending, in some measure, to obviate the objections made to the former: but still the best were liable to insurmountable difficulties, arising from the placing of the rowers, the height of the ship's side, and particularly from the great length and weight of the oars, by which those in the upper rows, or tiers, must have become utterly unmanageable.

From a consideration of these objections, it was concluded by many enquirers on the subject, that the number of rowings related not to the rows of oars, but to the men employed to manage one oar, as is done on board the gallies in the Mediterranean; so that a trireme, a quinquereme, &c. meant a vessel in which one oar was worked by three men, five men, &c. That this, however, was not the case, is too clearly shown in various passages of the antients, to admit of any doubt on the head.

General Melville, whose repeated voyages across the Atlantic had enabled him to unite to the theory of navigation much more practical knowledge than usually falls to the lot of a landman, despairing of being enabled to untie this Gordian knot, by his researches amongst the most enlightened and experienced seamen, at last, on his way home from his government, laying authorities and theories of every kind entirely aside, enquired in himself what were the objects of the antients in the arrangement of their rowers. To this question, the natural answer was celerity and impetus in their movements. The next question was, how this celerity was to be obtained; and the answer could only be by introducing the greatest possible quantity of motive power into a given space. By placing the rowers not vertically, but in diagonal order, up the perpendicular side of a ship, it was true that they could be placed in considerably less space than when arranged one directly over the head of another. This, however, was not enough: and, it occurred to the General, that, by means of a double obliquity in the arrangement of the rowers, every possible advantage might be obtained. He therefore supposed that the side of the ship, instead of rising vertically from the water, was at the distance of a few feet from the surface, laid outwards, diverging from the perpendicular at an angle of perhaps forty-five degrees. Upon this inclined side, the seats for the rowers were placed, slanting diagonally upwards; at the same time that, by the inclination of the side, they slanted diagonally outwards. The consequences of this double obliquity were, that a rower raised only from fifteen to eighteen

teen inches above the rower below him, instead of four or five times that distance, as in some other schemes, would be able to sit and row without receiving any interruption in his labour from the others adjoining to him, and that even the uppermost oars, in a quinquereme, were not of an unmanageable length.

This theory not only removed all the objections to the former systems, but it explained a multitude of passages in history, hitherto inexplicable; and it was discovered to be perfectly conformable to the representations still remaining on antient coins, and in the paintings discovered in the subterraneous ruins of Herculaneum.

But a volume would be requisite to contain a distinct relation of the curious and important discoveries and inventions, made by General M. and of the systematic progress of his mind in such discoveries and inventions. Amongst those are to be reckoned, the discovery he made from principles previously laid down, of the Roman camps in the vale of Strathmore, in Scotland; of the construction of the catapult, ballista, and other antient warlike machines; of that species of artillery, known by the name of carronades, from the great foundery in Scotland, where they were first made, of which the largest are now generally called, from the weight of the shot they receive, sixty-eight-pounders. The grand improvement, however, which General M. wished to introduce into that species of cannon, and of which the efficacy was established by experiments at Woolwich, before the late Duke of Richmond, when master-general of the ordnance was, by adopting a kind of ball, combining the properties of the solid shot, the shell, and the carcase; being cast with a hollow core, so that the weight of a ball, which, if solid, would be sixty-eight pounds, might be reduced to about forty-two pounds; the shot thereby becoming more manageable, and equally powerful, in sea engagements, or short distances, and therefore peculiarly calculated for the use of British seamen, who it is confessed stand closer to their guns, and fire with greater expedition, than those of any other nation. The use of these Melvillades has hitherto been very confined.

Military and antiquarian researches were, however, far from occupying the capacious mind of General Melville. It is not perhaps generally known, that the Royal Botanic Garden in the island of St. Vincent, now so richly stored, under the management of Dr. Anderson, with the most useful and ornamental vegetable productions, was originally projected, established, and supported, by General M. during his government, at his own expense and risk. It was at last taken under the special protection of his Majesty, and the expenses are now defrayed out of the public purse.

Of the truly simple, obvious, and scientific, analysis and arrangement of the faculties of the human frame, and of the objects to which they are respectively applicable, invented by General M. after mature self-examination, it is impossible in this sketch to offer any adequate representation.

To these very defective outlines of the life and character of General Melville, it must now be sufficient merely to add, that while in private he was the friend of "the widow, of the orphan, and of those who have no helper:" in public, he was a ready and a liberal contributor to the support of the most valuable charitable establishments. The Scotch corporation, or hospital, in London, by its management, as well as by its constitution, perhaps the least susceptible of abuse, of the multitude of similar benevolent institutions, will long remember the services, and long regret the loss of its venerable recruiting General. The patron of unassuming merit, the encourager of ingenuous youth, his stores of knowledge were ever open to the candid enquirer. A genuine and ardent lover of truth, in every pursuit in which mankind can be interested, and from whatever quarter it proceeded, truth was ever by him most cordially received. By the uniform tenor of his conduct, General Melville evinced himself to be, in the strictest sense of the terms, the true friend and lover of his country.

General Melville was a Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies of London and Edinburgh, by the university of which last city, his *alma mater*, he was honoured with the degree of Doctor of Laws. He was also an honorary member of the Board of Agriculture, and an active member of the Society in London for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce. Although he never had a regiment, a home-government, or any other military emolument whatever, since he quitted the West Indies, he was appointed a full General on the 12th of October, 1798; and at his decease was, with

with one exception, the oldest General in the British army.

Dying a bachelor, General M. is succeeded in name and estate, by his cousin John Whyte Melville, of Bennochy, in the county of Fife, esq.

General Melville had nearly completed his eighty-sixth year, having been born at Monimail, in that county, of which parish his father was minister, on the 12th of October, 1723: his mother was a daughter of Robert Whyte, of Bennochy, esq. Advocate, and a sister of the late celebrated Dr. Robert Whyte (Whytt,) his Majesty's Physician in Scotland, and professor of medicine in the University of Edinburgh.

SCARCE TRACTS, WITH EXTRACTS, AND ANALYSES OF SCARCE BOOKS.

It is proposed in future to devote a few Pages of the Monthly Magazine to the Insertion of such Scarce Tracts as are of an interesting Nature, with the Use of which we may be favoured by our Correspondents; and under the same Head to introduce also the Analyses of scarce and curious Books.

"*The Letting of Humour's Blood in the Head-Vaine. With a New Morissco, daunced by seven Satyrs, upon the bottome of Diogines Tubbe.*" *Imprinted at London, by W. White*, 1611, 8vo.

THIS is one of those curious little tracts, which the commentators on Shakespeare have occasionally called in to their assistance. Ritson, in his Bibliographia Poetica, mentions an edition, with the same title, in quarto, printed in 1600; and adds, that it was "reprinted in 1607, under the title of 'Humors Ordinarie; where a man may be verie merrie, and exceeding well used for his Sixpence.'"

It consists of thirty-seven Epigrams and seven Satires.

From the former we have selected the 19th, 26th, and 31st, as specimens, illustrative as well of the manners of the time, as of the author's poetry.

EPIG. 19.

"A woefull exclamation late I heard,
Wherewith Tobacco takers may be fear'd;
One (at the poynt with pipe and leafe to part)
Did vow tobacco worse than Death's black dart;
And prou'd it thus: You know (qd. he) my friends,
Death onely stabbes the heart, and so life endes.
But this sanie poyson, steeped India weede,
In head, hart, lunges, doth soote and cobwebs breed;
With that he gasped, and breath'd out such a smoke,
That all the standers by were like to choke."

EPIG. 26.

"Behold a most accomplish'd cavaleere,
That the world's ape or fashions doth appear,
Walking the streets his humors to disclose,
In the French doublet and the German hose;
The Muffe's cloake, Spanish hat, Toledo blade,
Italian ruffe, a shooe right Flemish made;
Like Lord of Misrule, where he comes he'll reuel,
And lye for wages with the lying'st diuell."

EPIG. 31.

"When Tarlton clown'd it in a pleasant vaine,
And with conceits did good opinions paine
Upon the stage, his merry humours' shop,
Clownes knew the clowne, by his great clownish slop;
But now th' are gull'd, for present fashion sayes,
Dicke Tarlton's part, gentlemen's breeches plaies:
In every street, where any gallant goes,
The swagg'ring sloppe, is Tarlton's clownish hose."

From the fourth of the Satires, we select a curious enumeration of the sports and games, which, in the reign of Elizabeth and James the First, appear to have been most prevalent:

"Man, I dare challenge thee to throw the sledge,
To jumpe or leape ouer ditch or hedge,
To wrestle, play at stooleball, or to runne:
To pitch the barre, or to shoote off a gunne:
To play at loggets, nine holes, or ten-pinnes,
To try it out at foot-ball by the shinnes:
At tick-tacke, Irish, noddie, maw, and ruffe,
At hot-cockles, leap-frogge, or blindman-buffe:
To drinke halfe pots, or deale at the whole can;
To play at base, or pen and Yokhorne Sir Jhan:
To daunce the Morris, play at barley-brake;
At all exployles a man can thinke or speake:
At shoue-groate, venter-poynt, or cross and pile,
At bashrow him that's last at yonder style:

At leaping ore a Midsommer bon-fire,
Or at the drawing Dan out of the myer:
At any of those, or all these presently,
Wagge but your finger, I am for you, I.
I scorne (that any younster of our towne)
To let the Bow bell Cockney put me downe."

The author of this work was Samuel Rowlands, a prolific poetical pamphleteer, whose other writings in verse are enumerated in Ritson's work already quoted.—See also the Literaria, vol. ii. p. 150.

"*Memorials of Worthy Persons: two Decads: by Cl. Barksdale.*" 24*mo. Lond.* 1661.

Of Barksdale, who compiled this work, a long account is given in Wood's Athenæ Oxonienses: 1st edit. vol. ii. 613, 614; 2d edit. vol. ii. p. 812. He was born at Winchcombe, in Gloucestershire, Nov. 23, 1609; educated at Abingdon, in Berkshire; and afterwards, in 1625, entered of Merton College, Oxford; but removing to Gloucester Hall, since Worcester College, he there became a graduate of the University.

During the troubles of the civil war, he was a sufferer for the cause of Charles the First; but, at the restoration, was presented to the parsonage of Naunton, near Hawling and Stow in the Wold, in Gloucestershire, which he retained till his death, Jan. 6th, 1687. His principal pieces were:

"Monumenta Literaria: sive obitus et Elogia doctorum Virorum, ex Historiis Jac. Aug. Thuani." Lond. 1640, 4to.

"Nympha Libethris; or the Cotswold Muse." 8vo. 1651.

"Noctes Hibernæ: Winter Night's Exercises." 8vo. Lond. 1653.

"Of Contentment; a little treatise." 24mo. Lond. 1660.

"Mesore; a Collection out of the learned Master Joannes Buxtorfius's Commentarius Masoreticus." 8vo. Lond. 1665.

"Bezæ Epitaphia Selecta." 8vo. Lond. 1680.

Beside a great number of Translations from the Latin.

The third Decad of the "Memorials of Worthy Persons," was printed at Oxford, in duodecimo, 1662: the fourth, in 1663; and the fifth, under the title of "A Remembrance of Excellent Men." 8vo. Lond. 1670.

The following are the characters given in the two first Decads:

I. DECAD.

1. Dr. Joseph Hall, B. of Norwich.
2. Dr. John Donne, Dean of St. Paul's.
3. Sir William Cokain, Ald. of London.
4. Sir Thomas Bodley.
5. Dr. John Jewell, Bishop of Sarum.
6. Mr. George Herbert.
7. Dr. James Usher, A. B. of Armagh.
8. Mr. John Hales, of Eton.
9. R. Evelyn.
10. Dr. Arthur Lake, B of Bath and Wells.

II. DECAD.

1. Edward Peyto, Esq.
2. Dr. William Laud, A. B. of Canterbury.
3. Archbishop Usher.
4. Thomas Brandeston, of Barfold.
5. Mr. John Dod.
6. Mr. Joseph Mede.
7. Mr. Josias Shute.
8. Francis Bacon, L. Verulam.
9. Dr. Thomas Jackson.
10. Lady Falkland.

The following is the character of the ever-memorable

JOHN HALES:

1. Mr. John Hales, sometime (Fellow of Merton College, and) Greek Professor of the University of Oxford, long Fellow of Eton College, and, at last, also Prebendary of Windsore, was a man, I think, of as great a sharpness, quickness, and subtilty of wit, as ever this, or perhaps any nation, bred.

2. His industry did strive, if it were possible, to equall the largenesse of his capacity; whereby he became as great a master of polite, various, and universal learning, as ever yet converst with books.

3. Proportionate to his reading was his meditation, which furnished him with a judgement beyond the vulgar reach of man, built upon unordinary notions, raised out of strange observations, and comprehensive thoughts within himself. So that he really was a most prodigious example of an acute and piercing wit; of a vast and illimited knowledge; of a severe and profound judgement.

4. Yet, had he never understood a letter, he had other ornaments sufficient to endear him. For he was of a nature (as we ordinarily speak) so kind, so sweet, so courting all mankind; of an affability so prompt, so ready to receive all conditions of men, that I conceive it were as easy a task for any one to become so knowing as so obliging.

5. As a Christian, none more ever acquainted with the nature of the gospel, because none more studious of the knowledge of it, or more curious in the search; which being strengthened by those great advantages before mentioned, could not prove other than highly effectual.

6. He took, indeed, to himself a liberty of judging, not of others, but for himself; and if ever any man might be allowed in these matters

matters to judge, it was he, who had so long, so much, so advantageously considered; and which is more, never had the least worldly design in his determinations.

7. He was not only most truly and strictly just in his secular transactions, most exemplarily meek and humble, notwithstanding his perfections, but, beyond all example, charitable, giving unto all, preserving nothing but his books, to continue his learning and himself; which, when he had before digested, he was forced at last to feed upon, at the same time the happiest and most unfortunate *bellua* of books; the grand example of learning, and of the envy and contempt which followeth it.

8. While he lived none was ever more sollicited and urged to write, and thereby truly to teach the world, than he; none ever so resolved (pardon the expression, so obstinate,) against it. His facile and courteous nature learnt only not to yield to that sollicitation. And yet he cannot be accused for hiding of his talent, being so communicative, that his chamber was a church, and his chair a pulpit.

9. Onely that there might some taste continue of him, some of his remains were collected, such as he could not but write, and such as, when written, were out of his power to destroy. These consist of two parts, of Sermons, and of Letters; and each of them proceeded from him upon respective obligations. The letters, though written by himself, yet were wholly in the power of that honourable person to whom they were sent, and by that means they were preserved. The sermons, preached on several occasions, were snatcht from him by his friends, and, in their hands, the copies were continued, or, by transcription, disperst.

10 As to those letters,* written from the Synod of Dort, take notice, that, in his younger days, he was a Calvinist, and even then when he was employed at that Synod, and at the well pressing, Io. iii. 16, by Episcopus, "There I bid John Calvin good night, as he has often told me."†

* Out of Mr. Farington's letter

† Out of Dr. Pearson's Preface to his Golden Remains.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

THEATRES.

WHILE the two great theatres of London were in ashes, it would have been easy for government to buy in the patents, or exclusive grants; and to permit associations of individuals to erect theatres in any parts of the metropolis. In this case, play-houses would be small and numerous. Some would be cheap, in order to tempt the multitude; some would be dear, in order to segregate the luxurious. The greater number of actors would secure a more unremitting growth of excellence in that art; the greater number of exhibitions, would open to dramatic poets a wider range of competition: more plays would be written, and of course more good ones. In small theatres, dialogue can be heard, and acting seen, though naturally executed; but in great theatres, only caricature is acceptable. Bellman-voices, and features that outgrin Le Brun's Passions, are alone intelligible. Hence the drama loses, in all respects, (see Espriella's XVIIIth Letter), by large play-houses.

A new danger, not to the poetic art, but to the political constitution of the country, is growing out of the singleness of the national theatre. It is becoming a poll-booth of faction, a place for giving public suffrages on those questions of opinion, which divide the metropolitan public. It is becoming what the Circus was at Rome, and the Hippodrome at Constantinople. Now let any man read Gibbon's fortieth chapter, and ask himself, whether the size of the theatres was not precisely the cause, which rendered the public opinion expressed there, so imperious throughout the metropolis. It is notorious, that not merely administrations, but even royal families, have been cashiered by the well-timed placards and cockades of the spectators in the Constantinopolitan hippodrome: and that the emperor Justinian was in a manner deposed by an audience, and restored by an actress.

To deliver this country from such dangers, surely the expense of buying in and levelling with the ground the new theatre, ought not for a moment to be grudged. Play-houses, when exclusive privileges are abolished, would become as numerous as conventicles; and indeed might be so constructed as alternately to serve both purposes. In this state of dimension, they could not collect a dangerous assemblage.

THE EXAMINATION OF SIR MORGAN MEREDITH, VICAR OF OUR LADY CHURCH THERE.

"In primis he sayeth, that he hath bene vicar there xx." yeres.

"Item. that Vicar Frodsham tolde him, that

that because the people toke the wax alwaye, he put the tree (wood) beneath, that the people should not dyminish the substance of the taper; otherwise he assenteth and agreeth in all things with the prior."

Injunctions directed to the said Prior and Vicar.

"In primis, that the sayd prior and vicare shall preach and declare the gospell or the epistle, reade upon that daye, in the mother tongue; expounding the same sincerely, as farre as their lernynge will extende, opening to the people the abominable idolatre and deseatfull jugglinge of their predicessors there, in worshippinge, and causinge to be worshipped, a pece of old rotten timber, puttinge the people in belefe the same to be a holy relique, and a taper which had burned without consummynge or wayst, &c.

"Itm. The sayd pryor and vicar shall so preach every sundaye and holyday, betwyxte this and - - - - - in albis.

"Itm. The said prior and vicar shall do awaye or cause to be done awaye, all manner of clothes, figured wax, delusions of myracles, shrowdes, and other entysements of the ignorante people, to pilgremage and ydolatry.

"Itm. That they shall take an ynventory of all and every such clothes, wax, shrowdes, and other entysements; and the same shall converte into the use of the pore people, or otherwise to some other good use, making thereof a reckynnge in writinge, declarynge the true bestowing and usinge of the same.

"Itm. That all and syngular these injunctyons shall be unviolablye obserued in payne of contempte."

JOHN A PONTE—COLOSSUS OF RHODES.

This author *(in Conven. ultr. Monarch. lib. 3. c. 5. page 32.)* says, that the Colossus of Rhodes fell down, like the cessation of the oracles, through the coming of Christ.

CANONHERIUS.

In his *Aphorism. pol. Hippocrat, p.* 643. *seq.* he takes great pains to persuade his readers, that the changes of kingdoms, are not to be ascribed to the powers of the stars, but to bad government.

TEMPLE OF JERUSALEM.

Brothels for the indulgence of a most execrable appetite were built all round it! This is affirmed by Jerom upon Isa. c. 2. *Et pueris alienis adhaserunt*; by *Bozius de signis Eccles. l.* 7. *c.* 4.; *Gasp. Sanctius, ibid. N.* 12.; from 4 *Kings, l.* 24. *v.* 2; *Mach. c.* 4. &c.

MAFFÆIUS.—MOLINA.

The former, *lib.* 15. *Hist. Md. p.* 360; the latter *De justit et jure tract.* 2. *disp.* 34. *p.* 167. say, that, the Brasilians, who were cannibals, declared, that the human flesh lost much of its flavour by the baptism of the persons.

SIMON MAIOLUS.

In his *Dies. Canicul. colloq.* 7. *de quadrupedibus, p.* 174. *v.* 1. says, that certain Indians gave a great deal for an ape's tooth, in order to worship it.

PET. GREGORIUS.

In his work *De Repub. l.* 10. *c.* 5. *n.* 10. he says, that every time has its own manners, to which the laws are to be accommodated, both those in the Old and those in the New Covenant, &c.

NAVARRUS.

He says, *cap. de Judæis*, 45, *distinct.* that an orphan Jew child ought not to be christened, because such children are to be left to divine Providence.

JEWS.

The Jews in every modern country, follow the lowest occupations. They were forced upon them by the following reason, says *Sim. Maiolus Colloq. de perfid. Jud. p.* 256. *seq.* that it was a great instrument of conversion.

PAGAN.

There has been much controversy about the origin of this word. Pratcius, Brissonius, Berucius, Hormannus, Calinus *de ver. jur. verb. Paganus.* Beda *in Cantic. l.* 6. *c.* 30. *et in Marc. c.* 15. *et in Luc. dict. l.* 6. *c.* 23. *et homil in Feriam.* 3 *Psalm.* Joan. Fong. *in Etymol. sub. cod. verb.* Stephan *de urbib.* Lorinus *in Acta, l.* 17. *v.* 19. *Gasp. Sanct. in Isai. c.* 42. *Num.* 45. *p.* 445. maintain from Servius, and others, that the word was derived from the Greek παγος, a village, so named from the springs; or as others, the hills around which they were always used to build their towns. Philaster *(Hæres. c.* 5.*)* thinks, that they were called so, from a certain Paganus, who, he says, was the son of Deucalion and Pyrrha, and a powerful and famous king, and afterwards worshipped as a god. The writer of this article can find no such name in the *Mythologia of Jo. Natalis*, &c. nor Lempriere's modern work. If the story has therefore any foundation, it may probably supply a desideratum in mythology. Isidore *(Etym. l.* 8. *c.* 70.*)* says, that they were so called from the Athenian *pagi*, from whence they sprung. For there, in country places and towns, the Gentiles built idols and temples, and had

had groves, wherefore the worshipper of idols began to be called Pagan. Aciatus *(l. 1. Parerg. c. 13.)* and Connanus *(Comment. l. 9. c. 13.)* trump up this reason, because they were not soldiers of Christ, nor gave their names to the church militant: for we know, that in the Roman law. *(l. quædam ff. de pæn l. jus nostrum, de req. jur. l. 1, C. de militari testam. &c.)* as many as were exempt from military service, were called Pagans. Paulus Orosius, Bede *ubi supr.* followed by Cujacius *(in Parat. C. de Paganis)* from the villages and country places, being far distant from the heavenly city. Wesenb. *in cad. Parat.* because the Gentile superstition prevailed longer in the villages than in cities, through the greater stupidity of rustics. Dionysius Gothofredus, from contempt as different from, and more ignoble, than Christians. Pet. Opmeer *(Chronol. A. Chr. 411. p. 307.)* because the Gentiles, and that sink (colluvies) of the human race, who wished idolatry to be restored at Rome, came from country-villages. Gasp. Sanctius, *(ubi. sup.)* because those, who were not polished by the laws of the gospel, lived, as it were, out of the gospel, in villages and deserts. Cardinal Baronius *(Not. ad Martyrolog. Jan. 11.)* thinks that the Heathens began to be called Pagans from the time of the Christian emperors, when idolaters being excluded the cities, through the destruction of the temples, took refuge in the villages; where a variety of superstitions prevailed, as Cicero *(l. 2. de Leg.)* shows; and Augustine *(Serm. de Verb. Dom.)* shows, that down to the time of Honorius, in which he lived, what idolatry there was subsisted in the villages. This is a very plausible hypothesis, and is further supported by Azorius, *(lib. 8. c. 21. col. 1273.)* and Anth. Mornacius, *(Obs. ad libr. 1. c. sub. d. tib. de Paganis, page 95.)* and by the Editors of the *Encyclopedie Methodique* v. *Paganus*. It may therefore be assumed, as the real origin of the word.

MOLINA.—SALONINUS.

Father Lewis Molina *(de Just. et Jus. tractat. 2. disp. 105. et in Mater. de fide q. 10. art. 3.)* says, that because Christ ordered us to preach the gospel every where, we have a right to land on the shores of infidels, seize their ports, occupy their lands, and stay there as long as it shall be necessary: and Saloninus adds, *(in tom. 1. Tract. de domin. q. 3. art. 1.)* that if they resist conversion, they may, with a safe conscience, through the text (shake the dust off your feet, as a testimony against them) be seized, carried off, and sold for slaves. However misapplied may be the texts, Providence has certainly confirmed the construction. Christians (and Christians only) have the rest of the world in subjection.

TIBER. DECIANUS.

This writer *(Respons. 123. N. 25. vol. 3.)* says, that if a prince gives a castle, he is understood to grant the territory and all profits arising from it.

LEVINUS LEMNIUS.

This writer *(l. 5. Occult. Nat. Mirac. c. 16.)* notes, that sailors and the inhabitants of maritime regions, are prompted to many crimes, and are of a ferocious temper, because the salt humour, which presides in them, obnubilates the intellect, and prompts them to injury.

FREITAS.

This author *(d. c. 10. num. 44. and 45.)* thinks, because the Roman law adjudged all the air over our houses to be our private property, that a criminal who escaped to a window, which looked into a church-yard, and there hung by his arms, was entitled to sanctuary. Cujacius *(l. 10. Obs. c. 7. and Petr. Greg. l. 8. Syntagm. c. 10. n. fin.)* notes, that upon this account, some emperors levied taxes upon air and shade.

MARRIAGE OF CHARLES I. WITH THE INFANTA OF SPAIN.

This match was broken off, because the Romish church maintained, that no marriage could be valid between a Catholic and a Heretic, lest the one should injure the faith by converting the other.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

PROLOGUE FOR THE FIRST APPEARANCE OF A FEMALE PERFORMER.

By Dr. WOLCOT.

LADIES and gentlemen, the Poet's maid!
Sent on a foolish errand I'm afraid;
Trick'd out in clothes, (I wish they were all mine!)
I scarcely know myself, I am so fine;
He bids me come and whine, and coax and leer,
And, if 'tis needful, try to squeeze a tear:
"Doll

"Doll, thou hast got," says he, "two sparkling eyes,
And thou canst mingle music with thy sighs:
Go, and employ their powers upon the pit,
Where half the masters of our fortune sit;
Yes, Dolly, thou hast pretty acting parts:
Go, try to make a conquest of their hearts;
And, verily my girl, I should not wonder,
If the whole house were one huge clap of thunder:
Go, try, for should our comedy but fail,
By heavens, to-morrow, I shall go to jail;
And if well done, I'll well thy pow'rs requite;
Pay all I owe thee Dolly, every doit;
Nay more to please thee, thou shalt tread the scene
In my next tragedy, a Murder'd Queen!"
I really think at times my master's mad!
He makes such mouths, now merry, and now sad!
Now bellowing it away with such a roar!
I never heard such ranting stuff before.
"Lud! Sir," says I, "'tis most abomination!"
"Fool! hold thy tongue," says he, "'tis inspiration!
The true sublime, by which a world is won:
E'en Giant Shakspeare is himself outdone."
Our land is not the land of milk and honey!
I scarcely know the colour of his money;
If in the street I happen to be seen,
I hear that foul-mouth'd woman, Mistress Green,
"Why dont your Poet pay me for my sallads,
And try to turn a penny by his ballads?
I can't think what the scrubby *Fellar* means,
Miss, does he think I steals my peas and beans?
Tell him, Miss, for I chooses to be plain,
He never gits a turnip-top again."
Now Poll Macgra, the milk-maid, with her score,
"D'ye think I'll trot my brogues from door to door,
Wade through the dirty lanes in cold and rains,
And only get my labour for my pains?
Honey, pray mark my words, and hear me now,
Your crazy pipkin sucks no more my cow."
And now the pot boy's saucy tongue I hear,
"Why dont you pay the score for ale and beer?"
And now the baker impudently howls,
"Why dont your master pay me for the rolls?"
Now Robin Fin, the fishmonger roars out,
"Why dont your Rymer pay me for the trout?
Poets, like cats, are dev'lish fond of fish:
Your master seems to like a dainty dish!
Miss, tell him if he don't discharge his bill,
I'll get a pretty hook into his gill."
And now the Poulterer Giblet's coarse abuse,
"Why dont your master pay me for the goose?
D'ye know Miss there are birds call'd snipes and widgeons,
Woodcocks and plovers, wild ducks, teal and
Bid him his money quickly send or bring,
Or tar and feather me. I'll clip his wing."
And now the butcher Garbage, with his pipe,
"Why don't old Tag rhime pay me for my tripe?
A pretty job at other's cost to cram;
Why dont he settle for the veal and lamb?
Ma'am, does he think for pleasure I am slaying?
Folks fond of eating should be fond of paying!
Man, without money, should not be a glutton,
What business has the dog with lamb or mutton?
Bid him go out and steal, or beg, or borrow,
Or cleaver me, I'll have his hide to-morrow."
Such is the vulgar treatment that I meet!
I really tremble as I walk the street;
O lud! I long to know my master's fate!
Must Fortune or Miss-Fortune on him wait?
Come, come, an act of mercy let us see,
If with our Bard displeas'd, be kind to me;
But, cruel should you frown upon his pages,
That frown's a broom which sweeps away my wages;
But should you save this bantling of his brain,
I hope to make my curtsy here again.
Go, try my Love, my Angel, try thy pow'rs,
Guineas and glory will at once be ours;
Our friends this evening would ye chuse to stand,
Your clappings would be pretty notes at hand.

SONNET AGAINST DESPAIR.

Translated from CARLO MARIA MAGGI,
By Miss STARKE.

AH why, my Soul, why yield to dire Despair,
Tho' Conscience sting thee with severest blame?
God claims our love; to slight his claims beware!
For are not Love and Confidence the same?
Think of those guerdons, rich in grace divine,
Which thou, a mite in Being's wondrous scale,
May'st still aspire to share, if Faith be thine,
And teach thee o'er bad Angels to prevail.
Then, with the heart's sweet incense, Gratitude,
Accept each grace to contrite Sinners giv'n;
Nor be, with Mis'ry's bitter drops, imbu'd
The manna show'r'd, by Mercy's hand, from heav'n.
Weep for thy errors, give Repentance scope;
But let the scalding tear engender Hope.

SONNET

SONNET TO SORRENTO.

BY THE SAME.

DEAR classic soil, whence fame-crown'd Tasso sprung,
Well nam'd Syrentum,* with such charms endu'd,
That, whilst I wander thy cool shades among,
No thoughts to prompt the deep-drawn sigh obtrude:
Or, if Remembrance picture sorrows fled,
No more I view them with Affliction's eye,
As scorpions on the lap of Nature spread,
But as benignant warnings from on High.
Here, Life's illusions shall no more betray,
Nor Passion's gales too strong for Reason prove;
But white-rob'd Innocence direct my way
To the dread confines of the Courts above;
Whose porter, Death, at sight of such a Guide,
Shall smiling ope the gate, and throw his shafts aside.

SONNET TO APATHY.

BY THE SAME.

NYMPH, with the gem'd Ficoides* array'd,
By thy Torpedo-touch, my cares subdue!
For, where thou com'st, vexatious fancies fade;
And Grief, tho' real, doffs her sable hue.
Mild remedy for wounded Friendship's tear,
Or the loud plaints of ill-requited love;
Sure antidote to ev'ry pang severe,
The way-worn pilgrim, Man, is doom'd to prove!
E'en our best feelings, tho' awhile they take
Sweet Pleasure's form, or shine in Virtue's dress,
A captive of deluded Reason make,
And cheat her with the name of Happiness.
Then welcome, Apathy! He finds not rest,
Who fails to own thee Sov'reign of his breast.

PAX POTIOR BELLO;

Fragment from "Poems," now in the Press.
By JAMES JENNINGS.‡

——— O GENTLE Peace!
Who, with thy willing hand, shedd'st plenty round!
Who escapest from the palaces of Kings,
To lonely glens, or mountain haunts forlorn.
Thou who art sent, a good Samaritan!
To bind the wounds of crimson-crested War,
And heal the nations. Thou, who most delight'st
Beneath the peasant's humble roof to dwell,
And hear the matin song of early birds
Light-hearted; with tranquillity and love
To twine unfading wreaths for him whose heart
Is rightliest turn'd to thee. O gentle Peace!
O'erspread us with thy pinions, and, as erst,
Thy wonted influence through the world diffuse.

STANZAS,

WRITTEN IN JUNE, 1808.

AND must we part! O, soul-subliming Muse!
For ever must I lose thy cheering light?
Ev'n now I hail thee, clad in orient hues;
Fair as when first thou charm'dst my youthful sight!
And oft in depth of woe hast thou relum'd
My darken'd sight, and exorcis'd despair;
Yea! oft hast thou my sinking spirit plum'd
With strength to soar above the clouds of care.
Oft hast thou rais'd my spirit on thy wing,
When Sorrow's shaft had struck it to the earth,
Taught me the soothing strain of Hope to sing:
And still 'twas Joy's anticipated birth.
But ah! the transports thou dost bid me feel,
Dart through my frame such feverish delight,
Inflict a wound, so deep, no hand can heal;
And drive the dews of slumber from my sight.
Be hush'd, my heart! nor urge the sanguine tide,
To mock with hectic flush my faded cheek;
Be hush'd, my heart! Oh, let thy swell subside,
Nor break life's mure, already worn and weak.
Yes! we must part, belov'd illusive Muse,
For ever I must lose thy cheering light,
Alas! clear-scanning Reason dearly rues
The hour thy charms seduc'd my youthful sight.
Yes! we must part; wild-wand'ring thoughts away,
No more may fancy feed the mining fire,
Which robs my bosom of Health's dewy ray;
And bids the throbbing pulse of life retire.

A. ROBSON.

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* Sorrento, anciently called Syrentum, from its enchanting situation, is the coolest and most healthy summer abode in the southern part of Italy; and famous for containing the paternal mansion of the immortal Tasso; a circumstance which I could not resist noticing.

† The ice-plant, properly called the diamond Ficoides.

‡ In whose Inscription, page 503, of last volume, for Nature here with a t *conventing*," read "*consenting*."

SONNET,

TO A BUTTERFLY.

CONCEITED worm! sport of our early days,
How gay you seem with many-coleur'd wing,
How proudly on that flow'r, (vain child of Spring;)
You bask and flutter in the vernal rays,
And spread your plumes to ev'ry idler's gaze;
Fit emblem of you self-enamour'd thing,
Who lightly trips in fashion's giddy ring;
Thoughtless and lost in Folly's endless maze:
Like you, awhile, he sports in summer's beam,
An empty trifler, careless of his lot;
Then quits, like you, life's short and airy dream;
As little noted, and as soon forgot:
Another year, your painted progeny shows,
Fruitful alike in butterflies and beaux.

J. U.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE.

Report on the Progress of the French Language and Literature, from the Epoch of the French Revolution, (1789) *to the Year* 1808, *made by a Commission of the Institute of France, by order of the Emperor Napoleon.*

HIS Majesty being in his Council of State,* a deputation from the class of Literature and Belles-Lettres of the Institute, composed of M. M. Chenier, President; de Volney, Vice-president; Suard, Perpetual Secretary; and M. M. Morellet, Boufflers, Bernardin de St. Pierre, Andrieux, Arnault, Villars, Gailhava, Domergue, Lacretelle, Lagrn, Raynouard, and Picard, was presented by the Minister of the Home Department, and admitted to the bar of the Council. M. Chenier spoke as follows:

SIRE,

The farther we proceed in the labour which your Majesty has ordered us to submit to you, the more we feel the difficulty which it imposes upon us. How can we appreciate so many writers, while living, not by strict theories, by demonstrated facts, by evident calculations, but by considerations deemed arbitrary; by wit, taste, talent, imagination, the art of writing? How strike out a road through so many dangerous shoals, amongst so many various opinions, sometimes contrary, always contested with warmth, amidst so many passions which it was so difficult to assuage, and which it is so easy to rouse! How satisfy, at the same time, those of whom we have to speak; and those who have formed an opinion on literature, after having studied it, and even those who without any study, fancy themselves nevertheless to be competent judges? These reflections appear discouraging; but your Majesty gives us confidence, and your goodness shall be our guide. To dispense praise with pleasure, to exercise censure with reserve, to proclaim the talents remaining amongst us, to applaud nascent dispositions; such is, no doubt, the duty which we have to perform; and in your Majesty's orders we presume, with respectful confidence, to perceive a proof of the lively interest with which you have always honoured literature, a pledge of your constant protection, and a token of your new benefactions.

Without being able at present to name all the writers, whom we shall quote in our work, we are, however, Sire, about to mention a considerable number of them; and we will endeavour particularly to state the progress and divisions of the department which we shall have to present to your Majesty. In this extensive work, embracing the whole circle of the art of writing, at the head of each branch we draw a rapid sketch of its progress in France, until the epoch at which our observations commence, to serve as so many luminous points to enlighten our route. The art of conveying ideas by words, that of connecting ideas with each other, and by them sensations, and by these all the ideas which flow from them, first engage our attention. Such is the progress of nature; we must speak and think, before we write. It is the province of French literature, in particular, to take a retrospect of the philosophical sciences, founded at least in France, by the school of Port Royal; a source equally inexhaustible and pure, from which all sound learning, and all classical literature, are derived. The same sciences, in the course of the last century, were greatly indebted to the labours of Condillac, whom the French Academy was proud to count amongst its members. He was himself the founder of a school of philosophy, and has left able disciples, and honourable successors.

M. Domergue

* Sitting of Saturday, the 27th of February.

M. Domergue, M. Sicard, successfully cultivate universal and particular grammar. We shall have to remark a work on our language, one of the best productions of Marmontel.

M. Degerando, a man of sagacity and methodical mind, has enquired into the connexions of signs, with the art of thinking. The comprehensive genius of M. de Tracy, has collected the three sciences linked together, in one body, as they are in nature. M. Cabanis, as interesting as he is perspicuous and profound, by comparing the physical and the moral man, has submitted medicine to the analysis of the understanding. M. Garat, appointed to lecture on this analysis, in the normal schools, has, by his brilliant imagination, rendered reason itself luminous; a kind of service for which, in questions yet abstract, reason can be indebted to talents of a superior order only.

The science of the duties of man, morality, without producing so many works, has not however been barren. We have found in the lectures which Marmontel bequeathed to his children, the precepts of Cicero blended with evangelical wisdom. We ought particularly to distinguish an important work of Saint Lambert, who formerly enriched our literature by an elegant, harmonious, and philosophical poem. Arrived at the last period of his life, he did not abandon the banners under which he enlisted in his youth. Invariable in his principles, shunning extremes even in good, he neither affected excessive piety, nor stoical austerity. Without detaching morality from the social, necessary, demonstrable principle of a superintending and protecting God, he founds it altogether on the relations which unite man to man, on our wants, on our passions, on the innumerable multitude of individual interests, constantly at variance with each other, but compelled by nature to commingle, and forming by their union, the general interest of society.

We consider, in their turn, those who have applied the art of writing, to matters of policy and legislation: not the crowd of subordinate wits, who by periodical papers, or pamphlets, less transitory, flattered the passions of the multitude, while the multitude possessed power; but a small number of men, more or less, distinguished for their talents, and equally laudable for their intentions. An able dialectician, M. Sieyes, in works where the strength of thought produces strength of style, has treated important questions of general policy. A writer, celebrated in more than one kind of composition, now the Prince Archtreasurer of the empire; like him, M. Rœderer, M. Dupont de Nemours, M. Barbé-Marbois; after them, M. M. J. B. Say; M. Ganilh, have treated, in an interesting, and perspicuous manner, of different branches of political economy. The Elements of Legislation, published by M. Perrau, are not unworthy of being quoted. The author of a work, honoured with the prize of utility, which the French Academy used to decree, M. Pastoret, in developing the principles of penal legislation, thought that he could determine how the law should proceed, in order to be humane, when it should strike to be just, and where it should stop to be useful. We remark in the works of M. de Lacretelle, a brilliant and celebrated discourse, on the nature of ignominious punishments. All these writers have kept pace with the reason of the age, and some have accelerated its progress.

Before we proceed to the oratorical art, in which we again find policy and legislation presented under new forms to France, we shall have to mention a Treatise on the Eloquence of the Pulpit, a book itself eloquent, in which Cardinal Maury gives excellent precepts, after having exhibited striking examples.

In literary criticism, several writers furnish us with profound studies, and judicious comments on our great classics: M. Caillava, on Moliere; M. Palissot, on Corneille and on Voltaire; Chamfort, on Lafontaine, whom he had, while young, made the subject of a charming eulogy; and Laharpe, on Racine, whom he had also worthily praised before. We do not omit remarking numerous additions to the Literary Memoirs of M. Palissot, a work frequently instructive, and always written with uncommon elegance. Nor do we forget the labours of M. Ginguéné, on Italian literature, a considerable and useful work, already in a state of great forwardness. Here the last volumes of Laharpe's Course present themselves, with his Correspondence in Russia. After having done justice to the indisputable talents of that man of letters, now no more, we shall be obliged to point out the extreme severity with which he thought himself authorised to treat his contemporaries, and particularly his rivals; his unreserved censure

which is scarcely ever just; the pleasure of condemning, which discredits an able censor; his injustice often palpable; and even in a just cause his offensive bitterness so opposite to French urbanity. On this occasion, Sire, we shall examine the rules of sound criticism, and in so doing, we engage to observe them in the whole course of our work; and perhaps it may be of importance to repeat them, when they appear to be forgotten.

In the oratorical art, at the commencement of our period, appears a collection of the funeral orations and sermons, by Beauvais, bishop of Senez, a prelate indebted for his dignities, to his merit; and who sometimes shewed himself the worthy successor of Bossuet, and Massillon. The French bar appeared impoverished, when its supporters enriched the tribune. At this term our memory recurs with pain to turbulent assemblies. We shall hasten through them, Sire, to avoid numerous shoals. We shall be able to conform ourselves to the views manifested by your equity and wisdom; and forced to recollect that factions existed, we shall not forget that there were also talents. We begin with that celebrated orator, who, gifted with a mind as vigorous as flexible, attached his personal renown to almost all the labours of the constituent assembly. After Mirabeau, follow those who combatted his opinions with energy, the Cardinal Maury, Cazalès; those who successfully supported him, Chapelier, Barnave, and M. Regnault de Saint Jean d'Angely, who still displays, in the hall where we are now admitted, that precision and perspicuity, which peculiarly distinguish his eloquence. Could we forget the number of able civilians, who have applied the oratorical art, to the different objects of legislation. Thouret, Tronchet, rivals worthy of each other; Camus, who to great knowledge joined great austerity of manners; Target, M. Merlin, M. Treilhard, whose extensive learning has enlightened the tribunals? We pay homage to the plan of public instruction, that monument of literary glory, erected by M. de Talleyrand; a work, in which all the philosophic ideas are embellished by all the charms of style. The subsequent assemblies furnish us with two works of uncommon merit, of the same kind; the one by the profound Condorcet, the other by M. Daunou, whose useful labours, eloquence, and modesty, have been esteemed by several legislatures. We remark in the same assemblies, orators who united to a courageous probity, a diction both pathetic and imposing: Vergniaux, for instance; M. Français de Nantes, M. Boissy d'Anglas, M. Garat, Portalis, M. Simeon, and that able statesman so eminent for jurisprudence, and the oratorical art, so elevated amongst the great dignitaries of the empire.

In the camps, where, remote from the calamities of the interior, the national glory was preserved unsullied; there arose another species of eloquence, until then unknown to modern nations. It must even be admitted, when we read in the writers of antiquity, the harangues of the most renowned chiefs, we are often tempted to admire only the genius of the historians. But here, doubt is impossible; the monuments exist; history has only to collect them. From the army of Italy proceeded those beautiful proclamations, in which the conqueror of Lodi and Arcole, at the same time that he created a new art of war, created the military eloquence of which he will remain the model. This eloquence, like Fortune accompanying him, resounded through the city of Alexandria, in Egypt, where Pompey perished; through Syria, which received the last breath of Germanicus. Subsequently in Germany, in Poland, in the midst of the astonished capitals, Vienna, Berlin, Warsaw, it was faithful to the hero of Austerlitz, of Jena, of Friedland; while in the language of honour, so well understood by the French armies, from the bosom of victory, he still commanded victory, and inspired heroism.

At the moment, when men of science and literature, long tossed about by storms, found refuge in a new asylum; and particularly at the epoch, when your Majesty, improving the Institute, honoured it with your special favour: academical eloquence soon began to revive, and to flourish again. That species of composition, the various models of which belong exclusively to the literature of the last century, is not contracted within narrower limits. Two illustrious writers, Thomas and M. Garat, have proved, that in certain subjects, it admits of grand images, and of the most beautiful movements of oratory. The art also often consists in avoiding them. But it always requires elegance and regularity in the forms, perspicuity, justness, and a happy harmony between the ideas and the expressions. These qualities have been found combined, in the discourses

which

which M. Suard delivered, as perpetual secretary, in the name of the class of French Literature; and the same functions have been performed with equal success, in the name of the other classes. M. Arnault, on several solemn occasions, has infused great interest into subjects of public instruction. Amongt the panegyrists, M. de Bouflers, M. François de Neufchateau, M. Cuvier, Portalis, have been distinguished by the brilliancy and facility of their style; and the eulogium of Marmontel, a work of great merit, which philosophy and friendship dictated to M. Morellet, appears in particular to have been heard with uniform pleasure throughout. Finally, as it is impossible to quote all, a multitude of productions are sufficient securities to us, that this species of writing will resume the useful influence which it formerly possessed; as well in the French Academy, as in the Academy of Sciences; where more than one celebrated author, a member of both societies, preserved between their different studies that union, which renders sciences more generally useful, and gives to literature a more extensive direction.

The important branch of history, Sire, will long engage our attention. Not that we pretend to rescue from oblivion, a mass of private memoirs on the French revolution. Defective in point of style, containing besides only pleadings in favour of the different parties; they belong to the class of polemic writings, and we shall discard them indiscriminately. We shall, however, have to give an account of a great number of works. In one, M. Castera, describes an empress, who shone thirty years on the throne of Peter the Great. In another, M. de Segur, in drawing a political view of Europe, during a tempestuous period, communicates to his style the luminousness of his opinions. We shall display the merit of an Abstract of the History of France, a work of M. de Thoret, one of the members of the Constituent Assembly. The period furnishes us with another superior work, at least for the great qualities of the art of writing. Rulhiere, an academician, now no more, has related the memorable events of the last century, in those regions, Sire, where your Majesty, accompanied by victory, has dictated a glorious peace. Although this posthumous work remains incomplete, we shall discover, in every part of it, the stamp of a genius improved by labour, and at times uncommonly splendid. We shall not forget an interesting publication of M. de Beausset: the life of that immortal prelate, who enriched our language by Telemachus, combined eloquence, religion, philosophy, and was at the same time simple in his genius, his piety, and his virtue.

Voyages and travels form a part of history. We shall follow through North America, the steps of M. de Volney, who formerly, in traversing Egypt and Syria, wrote one of the finest works of the eighteenth century, and a masterpiece of its kind. Able men have collected the annals of the sciences, or drawn a faithful view of human opinions. M. Naigeon, completing the great labour commenced by Diderot, describes the luminous progress of ancient and modern philosophy: M. Bossut, interests by his diction, in the History of Mathematics: with M. de Volney, eloquent Reason interrogates ruins, accumulated during forty centuries: with M. Dupuis, a judicious Erudition searches for the common origin of religious traditions. Here we find again, a profound and rapid sketch of the progress of the human mind, the last work, and nearly the last sigh of Condorcet, a will made by a sage in favour of humanity.

Before the art of writing was applied amongst us to the history of the sciences, it was known to what an elevation it could attain, even in the sciences the object of which is the study of nature. Buffon had taught it; and we shall have an occasion to remark, how well his worthy continuator, M. de Lacepede, has benefited by the lessons of so great a master. We shall see Lavoisier, and Fourcroy diffusing over chemistry that clearness, which is the first quality of style, and the most necessary for instruction. We shall next examine whether the theories, relative to the different arts of imitation, do not offer in the same light very remarkable improvements. Our researches will not be fruitless. We shall remark particularly, with what ease and elegance M. Gretry has treated the musical art, which he has long honoured by compositions, the melody and truth of which can never become obsolete.

We shall not proceed to poetry without taking a rapid view of novels, a kind of writing which resembles history, by the recital of events; the epic by an action wholly, or partly fabulous; tragedy by the passions, comedy by the representations of society. We shall not notice

notice a heap of frivolous compositions of no character; but we shall appreciate the wit and talents of several ladies, who follow with distinction the steps of the illustrious female, to whom we are indebted for the Princess of Cleves. We shall remark Atala, the ornament of a considerable work, in which M. de Chateaubriant illustrates the Genius of Christianity. As early as the first year, we find the best, the most moral, and the shortest of the novels of the whole period, the Indian Cottage, in which one of our great surviving writers, M. Bernardin de Saint Pierre, has united, as in his other works, the art of painting by expression, the art of pleasing the ear by the music of speech, with the supreme art of adorning philosophy by the graces.

Poetry will first present to us the eminent and sublime species consecrated, Sire, to celebrate the men who form the destiny of nations, the heroic poem. The poets capable of attaining the Epopee, are not less rare than the men worthy of being adopted by it. Five masterpieces only produced within thirty centuries, are a sufficient proof of it. If within the period which we have to consider, we perceive scarcely one laudable, but defective attempt, the Helvetians we may indulge in higher expectations, warranted by the poetical talents of M. de Fontanes, who now shines as an orator at the head of the legislative body. In proceeding to the Heroi-comic poem, we shall not forget the extreme circumspection necessary, in certain subjects, and at the same time to pay the tribute of praise justly due to one of our best poets, M. de Parny. After original compositions, follow imitations and translations, in verse, of some celebrated epic poems. Amongst the imitators, M. Parceval de Grandmaison, to whom we are indebted for the Epic Amours, and M. Luce de Lancival, author of Achilles at Scyros, must be distinguished from the crowd: but translations of the greatest merit will more particularly engage our attention. Virgil and Milton themselves seem to speak our language; and, thanks to a living classic; thanks also to Monsieur de Saint Ange, an able and laborious translator of Ovid; we shall have the pleasure of observing, that in this respect, the present period is superior to every other. Until now, at least, in works of such importance, the difficult art of conquering the beauties of foreign poetry, and of translating genius by talent, had not been carried so far.

In didactic poetry, it is also to M. Delille that the period is indebted for its fecundity. He has diffused through three original poems, the same richness of style which he has displayed in translating the Æneid, and Paradise Lost. The poem on the Imagination, would particularly be a sufficient foundation, upon which to establish a high renown. M. Esmenard, M. Castel, and some others come next; deserving of praise, but far behind their model. Lebrun alone, would have been equal to the competition with M. Delille, if he had finished his poem on Nature; of which some fragments, of superior merit, remain. Without a rival in the Ode, Lebrun obtained harmonious sounds from the Pindaric lyre, so rebellious to vulgar poets; and we shall remark, Sire, that his last notes were consecrated to your triumphs; he was worthy to celebrate them.

M. Daru the translator of Horace, has, in that difficult undertaking, displayed a pure taste, a flexible mind, a profound study of the resources of our versification. Erotic poetry, is honoured by M. de Parny, by M. de Boufflers. Poets, whom we shall find again with lustre on the French stage, already present themselves under brilliant and various forms: M. Ducis, in the Epistle; M. Arnault, in the Apologue; M. Andrieux, in tales; M. Legouvé, M. Raynouard, in short poems of a serious and philosophical kind. After these experienced authors, we observe some rising talents now forming, which afford more than hopes. During two successive years, M. Millevoie, distinguished for the elegance of his style, has obtained the prize of poetry. M. Victorin Fabre, still younger, has merited, during two years successively, an honourable distinction. Several, whom it is now impossible to name, will not be forgotten in our work, where we shall avoid severity: persuaded, that in literature, as in every thing else, indulgence approaches nearer to justice.

Here is presented to your Majesty's view, dramatic poetry; the two kinds of which had so much influence on our language, our whole literature, and the national manners. In tragedy, appears first M. Ducis, an inventor, even when he imitates; inimitable when he gives language to filial piety, a poet deservedly celebrated

celebrated, and whose pathetic genius has tempered the gloomy terror of the English stage. Competitors, worthy of each other, come next: M. Arnault, so noble in Marius, so tragic in the Venetians; M. Legouvé, whose Death of Abel presents an elegant imitation of Gesner, and who displayed great energy in Epicharis; M. Lemercier, who in Agamemnon so ably blended together the beauties of Eschylus and Seneca; lastly, M. Raynouard, who rendered so brilliant an homage to victims honoured by the regrets of history. We shall notice the interesting scenes of the Joseph of M. Baour Lormian, and the estimable parts of Mr. de Murville's, Abdelasis.* We must not omit a few reflections. The good tragic compositions of the period cannot be reproached with the multiplicity of incidents, the profusion of subordinate personages, useless episodes, the insipidity of elegiac scenes. In all, the action is simple, and almost always severe. The progress of the poets is not timid. Without violating the ancient rules, they have obtained new effects. Upon the whole, they have preserved the philosophical character impressed on tragedy, by the finest genius of the last century; by following whose steps, the greater part have opened to themselves the various routes of modern history; an immense career, which promises for a long time, new palms to the poets capable of pursuing it.

In proceeding to comedy, we find as early as the first years, the pretty little piece, the Convent, by M. Laujon; the Greek Menechms, by M. Cailhava, an entertaining and well-conducted comedy of intrigue; a work elegantly versified, the Pamela of Mr. François; a copy of that of M. Goldoni, but a copy superior to the original. Two, Fabre d'Eglantine, and Colin d'Harleville, competitors experienced in contending with each other, enrich the higher order of comedy, the one by forcibly pourtraying impassible egotism, and impassioned virtue; the other in representing, with strongly comic truth, the inconveniences of a protracted celibacy. M. Andrieux, shines in the same rank, by a pleasing vivacity, graceful and interesting details, and the uninterrupted charm of his style. A fertile imagination, an unaffected gaiety, an original portraiture of manners, have secured the success of M. Picard. Not less gay, and nearly as fertile, M. Duval is partly entitled to the same commendations. The purity of diction is esteemed in some essays of M. Roger. Here we point out an improvement, the merit of which is due to the principal writers, whom we have just named; perhaps also to the change which has taken place in our manners. During the whole period, the comedies worthy of notice preserve no traces of that jargon, which was so long in vogue. To succeed, it was found necessary to be natural. The pedantic, prudish style, the false wit, the affected tone, which had been introduced on the comic stage, by authors more refined than ingenious, have been entirely banished.

In the drama, a defective species of composition, but susceptible of beauties, we distinguish Beaumarchais, whom his comedies and his memoirs, had already rendered celebrated. M. Monvel, an author who has deservedly obtained numerous successes, and one of our greatest performers; M. Bouilli, whose pieces breathe that interest which excellent morality inspires. On the theatre, rendered illustrious by Quinault, are to be remarked M. Guillard, and M. Hoffman; more recently, M. Esmenard, and M. Joui: on the other lyric scene, M. Hoffman again, M. Monvel, M. Marsolier, M. Duval. After having done justice to some pleasing productions, compelled however to renew some opinions of Voltaire, and to observe what he had forseen and dreaded, the influence of the comic opera on the general taste of the spectators, we shall endeavour, in consequence of that observation, to enquire into the means of supporting, of augmenting, if possible, the splendor of the French Theatre; where the dramatic art essentially resides. Your Majesty, is pleased benevolently to attend to this art, as beautiful, as it is difficult; and it is more easy than ever to perceive, of what importance it may become, when your soul, in unison with that of Corneille, applauds the conceptions of that man of genius, whose natural language was sublime, and who forced heroes to weep.

In finishing, Sire, a vast view, of which want of time now permits us only to present to your Majesty an incomplete, but at least a faithful sketch, general considerations on the whole period will detain us a moment. Science and literature

* In obedience to the class of French literature, Mr. Chenier is here named. His tragedy of Fenelon has succeeded, protected by the memory of a great man.

ature are affected by those profound convulsions, which shake and decompose nations grown old, until a powerful genius appears to tranquillize and invigorate them. We shall follow in the various parts of the art of writing the effects of the universal motion. We shall enquire what influence the eighteenth century had over the period, and what influence the period itself may, in its turn, have upon futurity. We have insinuated, and we shall prove that it deserves a profound examination. In vain do the enemies of all knowledge, proscribing the illustrious memory of a philosophic age, daily announce a shameful decline, which they would effect, if their clamours could reduce merit to silence; and which would be demonstrated, if they had exclusively the privilege of writing. It will be easy to confound these slanderous assertions, calculated to deceive credulous foreigners. No, Sire, so strange a catastrophe has not happened: France, aggrandized by your Majesty, is not become barren in talents. We shall collect and lay before you, the present elements of that French literature, of which invidious ignorance reviled at every period both the masterpieces and the classics; but which was at all times honourable, and even now, notwithstanding its great losses, continues to be, in every respect, the first literature in Europe.

His Majesty's answer was in substance as follows:

Gentlemen Deputies of the second class of the Institute. If the French tongue is become an universal language, we owe it to the men of genius who have sat, or now sit, amongst you. I attach great value to the success of your labours; they tend to enlighten my people, and are necessary to the glory of my crown.

I have heard with satisfaction the report which you have made to me.

You may rely upon my protection.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Use of all New Prints, and Communication of Articles of Intelligence, &c. are requested under COVER *to the Care of the Publisher.*

The British Gallery of Engravings, with some Account of each Picture, and a Life of the Artist, by Edward Forster, A.M. F.R.S. and S.A. No. 5. Miller, *Albemarle-street.*

THE present number of this beautiful work consists of the following plates:

Magdalen, *painted by* Domenichino—*and engraved by* N. Schiavonetti.—Landscape, *painted by* Gaspar Poussin—*and engraved by* S. Middiman.—The Good Shepherd, *painted by* Murillo.—*and engraved by* J. Heath, A.R.A.—Bears and Dogs, *painted by* Snyders—*and engraved by* J. Fittler, A.R.A.

The first picture, chosen by Mr. Forster, is of that celebrity, that praise is needless, and censure might be thought invidious. The engraving by N. Schiavonetti, is of the first order, and will confer upon him an additional wreath of honor. The landscape, by Gaspar Poussin, possesses a powerful harmony of tone, character of composition, and brilliancy of execution, which Mr. Middiman has happily transmitted to his engraving. The next plate, by Heath, from Murillo, is not of that high class of art, that should alone be admitted into a great work like this; Murillo, appears to have attempted something beyond his powers, and by diving too far into metaphysics, has not rendered himself so intelligible, or so pleasing, as he is in more simple subjects. "The Beggar Boys, or Children at their Sports," of Murillo, possess great merit in their rank, and a subject of this kind would have been the fittest for an example of the master, and a "Good Shepherd," or "Salvator Mundi," of one of the great masters of the Roman school, would have been a preferable example, of this species of painting. Mr. Heath, has, however, done great justice to his subject, and rendered it a beautiful specimen of engraving, although (for the above reasons) not that interesting print that most others in this collection are. The next print is an union of talent that must produce a fine work. Fittler's correct and faithful manner, has vied with the exquisite nature and truth of Snyder's animals, every part is most beautifully touched, and elaborately finished, and proves Mr. Fittler to be eminently qualified for this walk of art, notwithstanding the malignant effusions of a rival, who has declared him unfit for this task.

The choice and manner of execution of this number, is more than a sufficient apology

apology for the length of time it has been in coming out, for such a number as this, once a-year, is worth a dozen monthly numbers of trash. As the lioness, on being reproached by a more prolific animal, for bringing forth but one cub at a time, and that so seldom; replied, "*But that is a lion.*"

Mr. Forster's exertions, in forwarding the arts, deserve every reward; and that of credit, and a correct judgment, this work must infallibly procure him.

INTELLIGENCE.

On Thursday, the 18th ult. The Royal Academy of London celebrated the anniversary of her Majesty's birth-day, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern. Mr. Flaxman was in the chair, deputed by Mr. West, the President, who was unwell. Several appropriate toasts were drank; among others, "*The Proprietors of the British Institution:*" and the day was passed with that harmony and conviviality, as might be expected from men whose occupations are the highest in the scale of human intellect, and whose works are the arts of peace.

On Monday, the 8th ult. Mr. Soane, Professor of Architecture in the Royal Academy, commenced his course of lectures on Architecture, in the great exhibition room, at Somerset-house, to a crowded and respectable auditory of the members, students, and exhibitors of the Academy; and has continued them with unabated success on the succeeding Monday; Mr. Soane's first lecture was introductory, he began with a powerful appeal to the students on the importance of the art, and the necessity of a close and attentive study of its principles. He detailed the origin of building, in a clear and comprehensive manner, elucidating his remarks with a numerous display of beautiful and elegant drawings; exhibiting general plans and details of some of the earliest architectural works of the ancient world, and the probable invention of the various modes of building, adopted by different people.

Mr. Soane deserves the highest praise for the zealous and indefatigable industry and liberality with which he has embellished his lectures, and for the learning and science he has shewn in their composition. The students, particularly the architectural ones, who for eight or nine years, (or more,) have been left without a guide, must be gratified in receiving instructions from an Architect of such experience, practice, and ability, as the present professor, which stamp with practical credit, his theoretical speculations. The professor took occasion in one part of his lectures, when dilating on the many absurdities of the present times; of Egyptian shop-fronts, miserable and miniature copies of Egyptian monstrosities, whose gigantic style is appropriate to its age, its soil, its uses; to lash severely, but justly, the attempts of many men called surveyors of the present day, being builders, paper hangers, &c. arrogating to themselves the title of architects, and uniting both the designer and executor of one work, which has certainly done more to the corruption of true architectural taste, than any other of the many abuses this art has suffered.

The continuation of Mr. Soane's lectures, which were not concluded when this article was sent to press, shall be given in our next.

The first number of the new work called the "Fine Arts of the British School," already announced, and detailed in this work, containing specimens of English, Historical, and Portrait Painting, Sculpture and Architecture, will appear the first of February, instant.

Mr. Elmes's Dictionary of the Fine Arts, and their professors, is now in the press, and may be expected in the course of the ensuing spring.

ERRATA.—Owing to an error which it would take up too much room to explain, the names of both painter and engraver, of the two pictures of Henry VIII. receiving Bishop Sherburne; and the interview between Saint Wilfred, the expelled Archbishop of York, and Cedwall, King of the West Saxons, noticed in our last, were omitted.—They should have been *engraved and published by T. King, East Street, Chichester, from the original paintings of* BERNARDI, *in the Cathedral of that city.*

NEW

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. JOHN LEIGH BRADBURY's, (MEATH.) *for a Method of Spinning Cotton, Flax, and Wool.*

THE figures annexed to this specification, shew the fly turning upon the spindle with its arms pointing upwards. The bottom of the spindle rests upon, and turns in a step fixed in a rail, and passes through a collar in the rail which supports the fly resting on the washer. The upper part of the spindle is smaller in diameter than the bobbin, so as to leave a shoulder for it to rest on. A pulley is fixed on the spindle, and another on the socket of the fly. The fly, turned by the pulley, from the drum, twists the thread as delivered from the rollers of the machine, and by means of the thread turns the bobbin. The draught, or winding up of the thread on the bobbin, arises from the friction of the inside of the bobbin, against the small part in the spindle, and from the bottom of the bobbin, against the shoulder of the spindle, or washer fixed on it. This draught is regulated by the spindle, which is turned by another pulley from another drum, in the same direction as the fly, in a contrary direction, or remains stationary, as the quality of the thread requires.

The principle of this improvement, as distinct from the old mode, consists in inverting the fly, and giving it a separate motion from the spindle. The improvement arises chiefly from these circumstances; first as the fly is the chief agent in twisting the thread, it is the only part kept in rapid motion; consequently there is a great saving of power, since, in the old machine, the spindle and fly turned together at the same speed. Secondly, The bobbin, fly, and spindle, having their distinct and separate motions, the draught, or inclination of the thread to wind up, can be regulated to the utmost exactness, and, when regulated, will remain invariably the same at whatever speed the machine shall turn: whereas, in the old mode, a variation of speed produces a variation of draught, thereby breaking the thread, and causing much waste. Thirdly. On account of the inverted position of the fly, the bobbin can be taken off, and put on with expedition; whilst in the old plan, it was necessary to stop the spindle, and unscrew the fly from the top, or to take out the spindle. By these improvements, the patentee avers that the quantity of yarn produced in each spindle, is nearly double to that on the old plan, with the same power, and of any degree of fineness.

MR. FREDERICK BARTHOLEMEW FOLSCH, (OXFORD-STREET,) *for Improvements on certain Machines, Instruments, and Pens, calculated to promote facility in Writing.*

In vol. xxvii. p. 493, of the Monthly Magazine, we have given an account of another patent, obtained by this gentleman, which, though connected with pens and writing, has not the same object as that now before us. The present invention consists, first in having a valve acting with a spiral spring, or a screw to affix on the tube of the pen, to supply it occasionally with air to force ink into the socket of the pen. Secondly: in having a small pipe at the bottom of the tube, to convey the ink into the socket of the pen, through which it is forced by the operation of the valve, at the top of the tube. Thirdly: in having a plate on front of the socket of the pen, to contain a supply of ink for the nib, and to prevent the ink flowing too freely into the nib. The pen consists of three parts, joined together by screws, and may be made of any sort of metal. The top part of the pen is called the box: the next is the tube, and the third is the socket: it is made in three divisions, for the purpose of cleaning the pen, in case it should get foul, and to supply the tube with ink, and to affix any of the different sockets to the tube at pleasure. The box has a bottom soldered in, having a hole in it to admit air to pass into the tube through the top of the box; it contains a spiral spring: a small rod having a plate, or valve at the bottom of it, covered with leather, passes through the hole, at the bottom of the box, but it is not so thick as to fill the hole, and the rod screws into the knot, and confines the spring in the box: the spring pressing upwards against the knob, keeps the valve close to the bottom of the box, to prevent the ink getting out of the top. The tube has a bottom soldered in above the joint, that unites it with the socket: in the bottom is a small pipe for the ink to pass through into the socket. The socket is hollow, and has a hole in front to admit the air, and to adjust the quantity of ink it will

bear. The lower part, or cradle, is made in the shape of a common pen, with a slit up the nib: the cradle has a plate soldered on the front of it: the lower end of the plate is fitted nearly close to the inner part, or hollow of the nib, but left louse, and in a slanting direction towards the point, and below the top of the slit up the nib, so that in writing, the nib bending, it lets the ink pass freely, but not too copiously, to the point.

Mr. F. claims, as part of his invention, the method of cutting and filing the socket of the pen, hollow in shape like the nib of a pen, and making a small groove at the point, instead of the slit.

MR. JOHN DAVENPORT'S, (BARRLEM,) *for a Method of ornamenting all kinds of Glass, in Imitation of Engraving, &c. by Means of which any Designs, however elaborate, may be executed in a Style of Elegance hitherto unknown.*

The method heretofore known for engraving on glass, has been by means of a machine with wheels, of different substances, which have been employed with sand, &c. to grind off some parts of the surface of the glass which is to be engraved on, and then by means of grinding and polishing different parts on the rough surface, the different figures are formed according to the designs given. By this invention, instead of grinding or taking off any part of the surface of the glass, the patentee, lays on an additional surface or coating of glass, prepared for the purpose, which when subjected to a proper degree of heat, will incorporate with the glass to be operated upon, so as to produce an effect similar to that which has hitherto been obtained by means of grinding. When it is required to ornament glass, then, previously to the heat being applied, with an etching or engraving tool such parts are to be taken out as will produce the required effect, and that in a much superior way to the effect produced by the usual mode of grinding, polishing, &c. The materials used are to be melted in a crucible, or other pot, and they are to be made up in the same manner, as if used for the making of the best flint glass, broken glass, or as it is usually denominated, "cullitt" being the principal ingredient in it. Mr. D. gives several mixtures, of which the first is,—160 parts of cullitt, —10 of pearl ashes,—40 of red lead, —10 of arrence.

The second is—120 parts of cullitt, 160 of red lead,—60 of sand,—60 of borax.

The third is—70 parts of red lead, —22½ of sand,—40 of calcined borax.

When these are subjected to such a heat, as to be thereby completely fused, he takes equal parts of each mixture, and grinds them to an impalpable powder, for the purpose of being mixed with a menstruum proper for coating the glass.

The menstruum consists of one part of double-refined loaf-sugar, dissolved in two parts of pure water; to which is added, at the time of mixing the powder, about one-third part of common writing-ink; the effect, we are told, produced by this addition, is similar to that produced by the addition of oxyd of manganese, used in a small quantity by the glass-makers, in making their best flint-glass, because without such an addition the specimens would be of a cloudy or milky appearance. A quantity of this menstruum is used sufficient to render the ground-mixture of a proper consistence, for laying on with a thin smooth surface. When the coating or mixture is thus prepared, the glass is to be coated by means of a camel's hair brush, or squirrel's foot, &c., it is then to be exposed to a heat sufficient to produce a semivitrification of the coated surface, and to incorporate it with the substance or body of glass, so coated. But the heat must not be carried higher than this, because in that case, a complete vitrification would ensue, and the desired effect of having a surface in imitation of the rough surface produced by grinding, would not be obtained: the article must, under such circumstances, be recoated, and submitted again to the fire. If after the coating has been applied, any borders, cyphers, or other ornaments, are wanted to be executed thereon, then, previously to the heat being applied, with an etching or engraving tool, such parts of the coated surface must be chased out, as will produce the desired effect, after which the requisite degree of heat is to be applied.

This invention is not only applicable to all kinds of useful and ornamental articles of glass-ware, on which the common methods of engraving have been practised, but may be applied to window-glass and plate-glass, of every description, in place of grinding, for the purpose of making window-blinds. It is also said to be peculiarly adapted to produce beau-

tiful specimens of art, for the windows of altar-pieces, libraries, museums, coach-windows, and for the glass used in ornamental buildings of all descriptions. This invention has another advantage over the common method, by the work wearing much cleaner than the work of ground-glass; the surface of which being fractured by the action of the wheel, &c. is therefore liable to gather dirt on the rough unpolished parts of the borders, &c.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN JANUARY.

*** *As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Work, (Post paid,) and they will always be faithfully inserted, FREE of EXPENSE.*

ANTIQUITIES.

HERCULANENSIA; or Archeological and Philological Dissertations, containing a Manuscript found among the Ruins of Herculaneum, 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d.

ARTS, FINE.

The Works of William Hogarth, elucidated by Descriptions, critical, moral, and historical. By Thomas Clerk, Part I. (to be completed in six monthly parts), royal 8vo. 12s.

A Full Length Portrait of the late Right Rev. Beilby Porteus, D.D. bishop of London, engraved by Picart, from a drawing by Edridge. 1l. 1s. Proofs 1l. 11s. 6d.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Elements of Geometry, Geometrical Analysis, and Plane Trigonometry, with Notes and Illustration. By John Leslie, Professor of the Mathematics in the University of Edinburgh. 8vo. 12s.

The Edinburgh Encyclopædia, Vol. II. Part II.

ASTRONOMY.

A System of Astronomy, on the simple plan of Geography; the principal Constellations being exhibited by separate Maps, with their Boundaries, Chief Stars, &c. A Map of the Heavens, a Disk of the Moon, with Descriptions, &c. By John Greig. 5s.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Narrative of the Rev. Joseph Samuel C. Frey, minister of the gospel to the Jews: including all the Circumstances which led to his Separation from the Missionary Society and his union with the London Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews. 8vo. 7s.

BOTANY.

A Calendar of Flora, composed during the year 1809, at Warrington. By George Crosford, Secretary to the Botanical Society of Warrington.

CHEMISTRY.

Rudiments of Chemical Philosophy. By N. Meredith. 4s.

Rudiments of Chemistry, illustrated by Experiments. By Samuel Parkes. 5s.

DRAMA.

The Plays of William Shakspeare, printed from the text of Johnson, Stevens, and Reed; embellished with vignette Engravings, from paintings by Howard, Smirke, Stothard, Thomson, Westall, &c. 12 vols. 8vo. 6l. 6s. royal paper 10l. 10s.

EDUCATION.

Little Dramas for young People, on Subjects taken from English History. By Mrs. Hoole. 12mo. 3s.

The English Tutor or Juvenile Assistant. By W. C. Oulton. 6s.

Il Vero Modo di Piacere in Compagnia —(The Art of Pleasing in Company) Di Carlo Monteggia, with a French Translation. 12mo. 6s.

A Vocabulary, Persian, Arabic, and English, abridged from Richardson's Dictionary, by David Hopkins, esq. royal 8vo. 1l. 16s.

Vacation Evenings, or Conversations between a Governess and her Pupils. 10s. 6d.

The Lost Child. A Christmas Tale. 3s.

L'Histoire des Romains, par demandes et par reponses. Par Mad. Regnault de la Combe. 5s.

The Penman's Repository, containing seventy correct Alphabets. By the late Wm. Milns, folio. 1l. 1s.

Modern French Conversations, containing Elementary Phrases, and new Easy Dialogues in French and English. By W. A. Bellenger. 2s.

LAW.

The Solicitor's Assistant in the Court of Chancery. By Wm. Hands, gent. 8vo. 9s.

Syphax's Letters on the Trial by Jury, illustrated in the Case of Alexander Davison, esq. 2s. 6d.

MEDICINE, SURGERY, ANATOMY.

A System of Operative Surgery, founded on the Basis of Anatomy. By Charles Bell, 2 vols. royal 8vo. 1l. 14s.

A Genuine Guide to Health. By T. F. Churchill, M.D. 12mo. 4s.

Observations and Experiments on the Digestive

gestive Powers of the Bile. By Eaglesfield Smith, esq. 3s.

A Letter on the Study of Medicine, and on the Medical Character, addressed to a Student. By Peter Reid, M.D.

An Essay on the History, Practice, and Theory, of Electricity. By John Bywater.

MILITARY.

The Journal of a Regimental Officer, during the recent Campaign in Portugal and Spain, under Lord Viscount Wellington. 4s. 6d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An Account of the several Life Assurance Companies, established in London, with a comparative View of their respective Merits and Advantages. By Francis Bailey. 1s.

The East India Register and Directory for 1810. By John Mathison and Alexander Way Mason. 7s. 6d.

The Housekeeper's Domestic Library, or New Universal Family Instructor in Practical Economy. By Charles Millington. 8vo. 9s

An Examination and Complete Refutation of the Observations contained in Colonel Wardle's Letter to Lord Ellenborough, on his Charge to the Jury, in the case of Wardle against Mrs. Clarke and the Wrights. 2s.

The Complete Confectioner and Family Cook. By John Caird. 7s.

A Scourge for the Adulterers, Duellists, Gamesters, and Self-Murderers. 2s.

The Hindu Pantheon. By Edward Moor, F.R.S. Illustrated with one hundred and five Plates, royal 4to. 5l. 5s.

The unpublished Correspondence of Madame du Deffand. Translated by Mrs. Meeke. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s.

The New School, being an Attempt to illustrate its Principles, Detail and Advantages. By Thomas Bernard, esq. 2s. 6d.

The New Family Receipt Book, a Collection of nearly eight hundred Receipts, (omitting those in Medicine and Cookery) in various branches of Domestic Economy. Foolsc. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Seven Charges given to Grand Juries at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace. 2s. 6d.

The High Price of Bullion, a Proof of the Depreciation of Bank-notes. By David Ricardo. 2s.

MUSIC.

A General Collection of the Ancient Music of Ireland, arranged for the Piano-forte. Vol. I. 1l. 6s. large paper 1l. 11s. 6d.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Arcana, or Museum of Nature, containing Delineations of the most recent Discoveries on the Subject of Natural History, with Descriptive Explanations. No. I. (to be continued monthly) 2s. 6d.

NOVELS.

The Italian Marauders. By Anna Magilda. 4 vols. 1l.

The Bravo's Son, or the Chief of St. Maldo. 2 vols. 7s.

The Priory of St. Mary. By Bridget St. Hilaire. 4 vols. 12mo. 1l.

The Convent of Grey Penitents. 2 vols. 9s.

Euphronia, or the Captive. By Mrs. Norris. 3 vols 12mo. 15s.

Cælebs in search of a Mistress. 2 vols. 12mo. 10s.

Faulconstein Forest. Post 8vo. 6s. 6d.

The Assassin of St. Glenroy, or the Axis of Life, 4 vols. By Anthony Frederick Holstein.

Romance Readers and Romance Writers. 3 vols. 12mo. 15s.

The Refusal. By Mrs. West, 3 vols. 12mo.

POETRY.

Philemon, or the Progress of Virtue. By William Laurence Brown, D D. principal of Marischall College, Aberdeen. 2 vols. foolscap 8vo. 14s.

Il Pastor Fido, or the Faithful Shepherd, a Pastoral Tragi-comedy, attempted in English blank verse, from the Italian of Geovanni Baptista Guarini. 12mo. 7s.

POLITICS.

Radical Reform; its Effects on the Abolition of Sinecures and Pensions. 2s.

Better Late than Never, or Considerations on the War, and the Necessity of Peace. 3s. 6d.

RELIGION.

A Sermon preached before his Grace the Archbishop of York, and the Clergy of Malton, at the Visitation, August, 1809. By the Rev. Sydney Smith, rector of Foston, Yorkshire. 2s.

The History of the Church of Christ, Vol. IV. By the Rev. Isaac Milner, D.D. F.R.S. 8vo. 16s.

An Enquiry into the Moral Tendency of Methodism, and Evangelical Preaching, including some Remarks on the Hints of a Barrister. By William Burns. 4s.

Lectures on our Lord's Sermon on the Mount. By James Brewster, minister at Craig. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The Exposition of the Creed. By John Pearson, D.D. Bishop of Chester, abridged by the Rev. C. Burney, of Greenwich, 8s.

Jesus of Nazareth the Son of Joseph. A Sermon preached at the Unitarian Chapel, Belper, Derbyshire. By the Rev. D. Davies. 8vo. 1s.

Letters on the Miraculous Conception: a Vindication of the doctrine maintained in a Sermon preached at Belper, in Derbyshire; in Answer to the Rev. D. Taylor, and the Rev. R. Aillott. By the Rev. D. Davies. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

An Oration delivered on Monday, October 16, 1809, on Laying the First Stone of the New Gravel-Pit Meeting-House. By Robert Aspland. 1s.

Candour

Candour and Consistency United, or Considerations on some Important Duties, connected with the Belief of Evangelical Truth. 12mo. 3s.

A Vindication of the Jews, by way of Reply to the Letter addressed by Perseverans, to the English Israelite. By Thomas Witherby. 7s.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Topography of London, by John Lockie, Inspector of buildings to the Phoenix Fire Office. 8vo. 8s.

A View of the Ancient and Present State of the Zetland Islands, including their civil, political, and natural, History, Antiquities, and an Account of their Agriculture, Fisheries, Commerce, and the State of Society and Manners. By Arthur Edmonston, M.D. 2 vols. 8vo. 18s.

A Description of the Feroe Islands, translated from the Danish. By the Rev. G. Landt. 8vo. 12s.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

DR. SCOTT, late oriental professor at the Royal East-India College, has in the press, an edition of the Arabian Nights Entertainments, to be embellished with engravings from designs by Smirke. The last edition in four vols. duodecimo, of the translation from Galland's French version, received considerable additions from the pen of Mr. Gough, of Enfield. This edition Dr. SCOTT adopts as his basis, carefully revising and occasionally correcting it from the Arabic original. To this he has added a new volume, comprising thirty-five Tales, now first translated from an Arabic copy of the One Thousand and One Nights, brought into Europe by Edward Wortley Montagu, and deposited in the Bodleian Library; and also an Introduction and Notes illustrative of the Religion, Manners, Customs, and domestic Habits, &c. of the Mahummedans.

A new and enlarged edition is in the press, of Mr. CUMMINGS's Observations on the Properties of Cylindrical and Conical Wheels, accompanied by a Supplement elucidatory of the national advantages to be expected from the investigations of the select Committees of the House of Commons.

Mrs. WEST's new novel, entitled the Refusal, will be published in a few days.

Mr. COOKE, of Brentford, has in the press, a practical treatise on Tinea Capitis Contagiosa; together with enquiries into the nature and cure of Fungus, Hæmatodes, and Nævi Materni.

Mr. JACKSON's Lectures on Philosophical and Experimental Chemistry will commence on Friday evening, February 9th, at eight o'clock, in the King's Arms Hall, 'Change Alley, Cornhill, and will continue at the same hour on each Friday and Saturday evening.

An interesting volume is in the press by the Rev. Dr. WHITAKER, formed principally from Letters of Sir George Radcliffe.

Mr. HUTTON, of Birmingham, is printing an account of his Trip to Coatham, a watering-place on the Yorkshire coast.

The Rev. Mr. PHELPS has nearly completed his Botanical Calendar.

A new edition is printing of Mr. CUMBERLAND's Poem on the Death of Christ.

The dried specimens which accompany Mr. AMOS's Treatise on Grasses, may now be had without difficulty.

Mr. THOMAS HAYNES, an experienced propagator of trees, shrubs, and plants, is about to publish early in the spring, New and interesting Discoveries in Horticulture, as an improved system of propagating fruit-trees, hardy American and other evergreens, and deciduous ornamental trees and shrubs.

The Spring Course of Lectures at St. Thomas's and Guy's Hospitals, commence the beginning of February; viz.

At St. Thomas's, Anatomy and the Operations of Surgery, by Mr. CLINE and Mr. COOPER.—Principles and Practice of Surgery, by Mr. COOPER.

At Guy's Hospital, Practice of Medicine, by Dr. BABINGTON and Dr. CURRY.—Chemistry, by Dr. BABINGTON, Dr. MARCET, and Mr. ALLEN.—Experimental Philosophy, by Mr. ALLEN.—Theory of Medicine, and Materia Medica, by Dr. CURRY and Dr. CHOLMELEY, —Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children, by Dr. HAIGHTON.—Physiology, or Laws of the Animal Œconomy, by Dr. HAIGHTON.—Structure and

and Diseases of the Teeth, by Mr. Fox.

Early in the month of February, will be ready for publication, a new edition, being the thirty-third, of the Pantheon, by the Rev. Andrew Tooke. For this impression, a series of beautiful and highly-finished plates in outline, are engraving from original drawings, from antique statues, &c.

A Letter to Sir JOHN NICHOLL, on his late decision against a clergyman for refusing to bury the child of a dissenter; with a preface addressed to the Archbishops and Bishops of the church of England, by a Clergyman, is in the press.

The Rev. THOMAS COMBER is compiling from unpublished manuscripts, and other authentic sources, the History of the Parisian Massacre of St. Bartholomew, wherein all the minute circumstances of that sanguinary event are faithfully pourtrayed.

ROBERT STEELE, Esq. of the Royal Marines, is preparing for the press, a Tour through the Atlantic, or Recollections from Madeira, the Azores, and Newfoundland, including the period of discovery, produce, manners, and customs of each, with Memorandums from the convents visited in 1809, in his Majesty's ship Vestal.

The Rev. D. DAVIES, of Milford, Derbyshire, is engaged in writing a new Historical and Descriptive View of the Town and County of Derby, in one large volume, octavo: he invites communications respecting the antiquities, natural history, or recent improvements.

Mr. MUDFORD has completed his Translation of Bausset's Life of Fenelon.

Miss RUNDELL, of Percy House, Bath, has just completed a Grammar of Sacred History, including the Old and New Testament, with Maps, &c.

Mr. JENNINGS's amusing Poems, consisting of Retrospective Wanderings, the Mysteries of Mendip, the Magic Ball, Sonnets, and other Pieces, are in the press.

In the ensuing month will be published, a History of the Mahrattas, prefaced by an historical sketch of the Decan; containing a short account of the rise and fall of the Moslim sovereignties, prior to the æra of Mahratta independence, by EDWARD SCOTT WARING, Esq.

Lieut. Colonel MARK WILKS will publish early next month, in quarto, with maps, the first volume of his Historical Sketches of the South of India, in an Attempt to trace the History of Mysoor, from the Origin of the Hindoo Government of that State, to the Extinction of the Mohammedan Dynasty in 1799.

Mr. WILLIAM WILKINS, author of the Antiquities of Magna Græcia, proposes to publish in the ensuing spring in an imperial quarto volume, a Translation of the Civil Architecture of Vitruvius, illustrated by numerous engravings executed by LOWRY.

Dr. AIKIN has in the press, in two octavo volumes, Memoirs of the Life of Peter Daniel Huet, Bishop of Avranches, translated from the original, by Huet himself, with the addition of copious notes, critical and biographical.

Major SAMUEL DALES has nearly ready for publication, an Essay on the Study of the History of England, in one octavo volume.

The Rev. Mr. HODGSON is preparing a collective edition of the works of his venerable relation the late Bishop of London; to which will be prefixed a Life of the author, founded on authentic materials.

Dr. LAWRENCE is preparing for the press, from the papers of his late brother, a volume of Critical Observations on the New Testament, particularly on the Prophecies of the Revelations.

Sir RICHARD COLT HOARE has in the press, the History of Ancient Wiltshire; and the first part, illustrated by several plates, will appear early in the spring.

The first volume of the Transactions of the Wernerian Natural History Society of Edinburgh, will speedily make its appearance.

Dr. CHARLES ANDERSON, of Leith, the translator of Werner's classical work on Veins, has in the press a Translation of the celebrated Von Buch's Mineralogical Description of the county of Landen, in Silesia.

DAUBUISSON, a distinguished pupil of Werner, some time ago published an excellent Description of the Floetz-trap formation in Bohemia. A translation of this work by a member of the Wernerian Society, will appear early this spring.

The Map of Devonshire, by Colonel MUDGE, is completed, and in another month, will be given to the public. Expectation has been much raised by this work, from the high character of the author, whose affections have gone with his labours, in anxiety to exhibit his native county in the most perfect style; and we are induced to think, from the representation of those who have seen it

in

in its progress, that the most enthusiastic admirer of this interesting county will not be disappointed.

Mr. PRATT is in great forwardness with his Poem called the Lower World, occasioned by the Speech of Lord Erskine in the House of Peers on the reading of the Bill for preventing wanton and malicious Cruelty to Animals.

The same gentleman announces his intention also of giving the public the long-promised specimen of the Poetry of JOSEPH BLACKET, a self-educated genius of great power and richness; with a portrait, that offers a very striking resemblance of that extraordinary young man.

HENRY HINDE PELLY, Esq. of Upton, Essex, a gentleman advanced in years, and who used to be laid up annually for three or four months with a violent fit of the gout, having read in some old book that a loadstone worn next the skin was a sure preservative against that excruciating disease, and knowing that some of the finest and most powerful magnets are found in Golconda, employed an agent in India to procure him one from that province. This stone chipped into a convenient shape, he constantly wears sewed in a little flannel case, suspended from a black ribbon round his neck next his skin. It is about two inches long, an inch and a half broad, and two-tenths of an inch thick, and its magnetic virtue is very great. It much resembles a piece of slate, such as school-boys learn to cypher on. Mr. Pelly says that he now and then has some slight twitches, which only serve to remind him of the terrible paroxysms to which he once was subject. He happened one day to omit hanging this amulet about his neck; another and another day passed, and as several years had elapsed without a fit, he began to think that the magnet had altered his system, and rendered him intangible by gout. One night however he awoke in torment; he called for his safeguard and threw it about his neck; he escaped with a slight attack, and has never since been without his piece of loadstone, which he wears night and day, and enjoys perfect freedom from all the pains inflicted by his old enemy.

The first meeting of the Wernerian Natural History Society, this season, was held on the 4th of November in the College Museum at Edinburgh. On this occasion were read, a learned botanical paper, by Mr. R. Brown, of London, proposing a subdivision of the apocineæ of Jussieu, to be called asclepiadeæ; the first part of an essay on meteoric stones, by Mr. G. J. Hamilton; and the concluding part of an account of fishes found in the Frith of Forth, by Mr. Neill. At the next meeting of the society on the 9th of December, Professor Jameson read an account of a considerable number of animals of the class vermes, which he had observed on the shores of the Frith of Forth, and the coasts of the Orkney and Shetland Islands; and also a series of observations on the different precious stones found in Scotland, particularly the topaz, of which he exhibited a series of interesting specimens from Aberdeenshire; and among these was a crystal weighing nearly eight ounces, which is probably the largest crystallized specimen hitherto discovered in any country. The secretary laid before the meeting, a communication from the Rev. Mr. Fleming, of Bressay, describing several rare vermes lately discovered by him in Shetland, and a catalogue of rare plants, to be found within a day's excursion from Edinburgh, by Mr. Robert Maughan, sen.

RUSSIA.

The skeleton of the Mammoth found in the ice, at the mouth of the river Lena, in Siberia, which has been for some time publicly exhibited at Moscow, is said to be intended for the Museum of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, at Petersburg. Professor Tilesius has made forty drawings of the skeleton, and its various parts, which he means to publish in folio, with observations. On some points he differs from Cuvier.

The greatest cold of last winter observed at Moscow, was in the night of the 11th of January. Mercury exposed to the open air, in a cup, by Dr. Rehmann, was frozen so hard, that it might be cut with sheers, and even filed. Count Boutourlin found the mercury in three thermometers withdrawn entirely into the ball and frozen; but in another it was seen by himself and four other persons, from six o'clock till half after, at 35° R. (46¾ F.) Mr. Rogers, of Troitsk, is said to have seen it at 34° (44½ F.) before it froze and withdrew into the ball.

GERMANY.

The last October book fair at Leipsic, although it boasted of as numerous a collection of literary novelties as usual, was by no means so well attended by purchasers as on former occasions.

The names of 178 booksellers appear in the official catalogue, published dur-

ing

ing the fair, as contributing new publications on this occasion: of these the total number was 777. Seven hundred and fifteen were German productions, and sixty-two were written in the other European languages. Of the German works 115 were new editions, seventy-nine were almanacks, and other periodical works. The rest chiefly consisted of compilations and elementary works, for the use of schools. Indeed, books of this last description, were more numerous than at any former fair.

Of the works which were chiefly called for, we have to notice the History of the French Revolution, by M. Backzo, of Königsberg; a History of Poetry and Eloquence, by M. Bouterwerk; a Journey from Holstein into Franconia and Bavaria, by M. Eggers; M. Eichhorn of Göttingen's History of Literature; Fernow's Life of Ariosto; Lectures on Natural Philosophy by M. Lichtenberg; Travels by M. Nemnich, of Hamburg; Private Letters from Vienna, by M. Reichard, the author of Private Letters from Paris; Sermons by M. Reinhard, of Dresden; M. Schreiber on the Belles Lettres; Travels in Upper Austria, by M. Schultz; Vater on the Population of America; Weinbrenner on Theatrical Architecture: to which may be added several excellent works on philology, bearing the well-known names of Schutz, Hager, Zimmermann, Schæfer, Lenness, Heindorf, &c.

Fifty-seven novels or romances have been produced during the year. The most popular of these, *Die Wahl-verwandschaften*, is from the fertile and pathetic pen of M. Gœthe. The names of Lafontaine, Wagner, and Voss, also appear in the Leipsic catalogue as the authors of several works of this description; and M. Kotzebue has favoured his admirers with a new volume of Tales. Under the head of Novels and Romances, we find a volume with the title of *Schilliana;*—the adventures of the unfortunate Schill and his followers, form the subject of these *ana*.

Twenty-two new dramatic pieces have been introduced to the notice of the German public during the preceding year, but they are not from the pens of any writers of eminence.

FRANCE.

The use of copper-vessels in cookery is justly dreaded, and various articles are, nevertheless, dressed in such vessels, without acquiring any injurious qualities. M. Proust determined to discover, if possible, the cause of these contradictory effects. He boiled for above an hour, in a copper vessel, a quantity of strong vinegar, which completely filled the vessel. The most active re-agents, such as sulphurated hydrogen, did not discover the smallest effect produced on the liquor by the copper. He found, however, that the copper becomes oxided, or rusted, only when the vessel is not full; in which case, a portion of its surface is exposed to the action of the atmosphere, the oxygen of which combines with it. This theory he verified by many experiments. The heat produced during the time of boiling, by greatly dilating the air which comes into contact with the copper, prevents this combination. The accidents then which sometimes follow the use of copper vessels, are occasioned by suffering liquids to cool in them, during which time the air has access to the surface of the copper. This theory certainly explains by what means it may happen, that one person shall use with safety, and consider as not unwholesome, the same vessel which another person finds extremely deleterious. Hence also our housewives will perceive the reason, why cleanliness is their security, when their culinary vessels become partly untinned by continued use

A chemist at Paris has lately made several curious experiments on tobacco, which, if found to be correct, will occasion a great innovation in the trade and manufacture of that vegetable. His results were, that the acrid principle of tobacco differs from that of all other vegetables whose properties are known; that it can by an easy process be separated from the plant, either green or dried, and in a liquid state; and that the juice thus extracted, may be combined with the dried leaves of any tree, and thus form tobacco. The remains of the plant, after the acrid principle is thus separated, have neither smell nor taste.

M. Vauquelin has analysed a meteoric stone, which fell on the 22d of May, 1808, at Stannern, in Moravia, and found in one hundred parts of it the following substances:

Silex	50
Lime	12
Alumine	9
Oxide of iron	28
Oxide of Manganese	1
Oxide of Nickel, a slight trace, scarcely to be estimated at 001	
Sulphur, an atom	
	100

This aërolite must therefore be of a different species from those that have hitherto been analysed, since it contains neither magnesia nor chrome, substances constantly found in other stones of this description; and in containing a considerable quantity of alumine, traces only of which have been discovered in others.

The primitive form of the diamond, is known to be a regular octaëdron. Most frequently it presents itself in spheroidal crystals, or with curvilinear facets. It has been found cubical, plano-convex, cylindroid; but it was not suspected to be susceptible of that variety of form, which Romé de l'Isle termed *macle*, and Haüy has named hemitrope, that is, where half of the crystal is turned back, so as to form re-entering angles, as is seen in some varieties of the ruby, feldspar, &c. Among the rough diamonds, however, given by M. d'Arcet, to Messrs. Guyton Morveau, Hachette, and Clement, for a series of experiments on their combustion; there was one which those chemists thought proper to set aside as presenting the first example of such a structure. It weighs nearly eleven grains. The specific gravity is 3.512. It is formed of two demi-spheroids, the deflected position of which, imperfectly terminated at one of the extremities, exhibits at the other the very decided re-entering angles that characterise the hemitrope.

The aqueducts constructing at Paris, have enabled M. Biot to make experiments on the propagation of sound, through solid bodies, on a larger scale than had hitherto been done. The total length of the pipes was, 3118 feet. A blow with the hammer at one end, was heard at the other producing two distinct sounds; the interval of which measured in more than 200 trials was 2,5″. The temperature was 11° (51,8 F.) According to the experiments of the Academy, the time of the propagation of sound to this distance, through the air, should be 2,79″, at this temperature; from which, if we deduct 2,5″, the interval observed, we have 0,29″ for the time the sound was in being propagated through the solid substance. This result was confirmed in another way. Two persons were stationed at the opposite extremities of the pipe, each provided with a half-second watch, carefully compared, and each struck alternately with a hammer at intervals, of 0,15,30, and 45 seconds. The time of the arrival of the two sounds was noted, and the sum of the numbers indicated by the watches, gave double the time of the propagation by the solid substance, independent of the difference there might be between them. Thus the time of the transmission by the solid, was found by repeated observations to be 0.26″, and of that by the air 2.76″. The first result differs from that given by the intervals of the sounds only 0.03″; and the second differs from the time deduced from the observations of the academy just as much; an agreement that appears to confirm the results. M. Biot likewise observed that, at this distance, the lowest voice might be heard perfectly well from one end to the other, and with sufficient distinctness to keep up a conversation.

M. Leschevin, chief commissary of gun-powder and saltpetre, has sent from Dijon, to the Council of Mines, a collection of specimens of rocks, interesting on account of the green particles which they contain. Several pieces of this stone, and a siliceous breccia, improperly called chalcedony of Creuzot, containing the same substance, had been found in abundance on the road, and Messrs. Guyton and Le Lievre, had ascertained that the green colour was not owing to copper: but it was not known whence they came. After much search, M. Leschevin discovered these green rocks, in three contiguous mountains, and found that they were colored by oxide of chrome, combined in greater or less quantity with silex, alumine, &c. On one of those mountains he met with the graphic granite, which several authors have mentioned as accompanying the emerald; and he intends to search for that stone also, which M. Vauquelin has discovered to be sometimes coloured with chrome. Since M. Drappier has shown, that chrome united with lead, makes the most beautiful of yellows, this discovery may prove of considerable advantage.

EAST INDIES.

A shark of extraordinary dimensions some months since made its appearance in the upper parts of the river Hoogley, where the Hindoos are accustomed to perform their ablutions. Many attempts were made to destroy it but in vain. Three bramins with several of their followers were among its victims, and the greatest consternation prevailed among the bathers, who rather than forego a practice consecrated by their religion, were content to enjoy it at the risk of their lives.

AMERICA.

AMERICA.

A cluster of islands has been recently discovered in the South-seas, by Captain Bristow. They are situated in 50. 40. south latitude, and 166. 35. east longitude: are seven in number; and the largest contains a fine harbour, in which abundance of fish, fowl, wood, and water, can easily be procured. Captain Bristow named them "Lord Auckland's Group."

Captain Dracklow, of Kingston, Jamaica, on a voyage from thence to Baltimore, states, that on the 9th of September, at twelve o'clock at night, a remarkable occurrence took place:—He felt a sudden and severe shock, which astonished all hands, and for which they were at a loss to account. Some time having elapsed in various surmises, the mate discovered that a large sword-fish had struck the ship, which was unable to extricate itself, being fastened in the timbers—the vessel sprang a moderate leak immediately. The length of the fish 25 feet, and seven feet round by computation; it remained fastened to the vessel six or seven hours, when it broke off apparently dead—breeze seven knots—lat. 18. 30.

An American paper contains the following extraordinary instance of depletion, practised on Captain James Niblett, a man thirty years of age, of a full and plethoric habit of body when in health, and accustomed to daily exercise on foot, of a bilious aspect. His complaint was an inflammatory affection of the lungs. From the 28th of May to the 28th of July, Captain Niblett lost, by admeasurement, 600 ounces of blood, and by weight 633 ounces 6 drachms; being, it is presumed, the largest quantity ever drawn from the veins of any human being in the same length of time, by medical advice, and for the person to bear it and do so well. He was bled fifty different times, and the blood every time was covered with a thick, strong, white coat, and lost from four to twenty ounces each time. He was cupped, and had leeches applied daily, for several weeks, exclusive of the bleedings at the arm, and the discharge from the seton.

The meteoric stones that fell at Weston, in Connecticut, on the 14th of October 1807, have been analyzed by Professor Woodhouse, who obtained from 100 parts, silex 50, iron 27, sulphur 7, magnesia 10, nickel 1, leaving a loss of 5. Some specimens carried to France were examined by M. Gillet Laumont, who gives the following account of them:—"They contained rounded globules, ferruginous and brittle, of a blackish grey, and assuming a dull metallic aspect on being rubbed with a smooth file. They were not very abundant, and appeared to be slightly attracted by the magnet. Small portions of malleable iron were diffused very plentifully through the stones. They were of irregular shapes, and very unequal in size, and easily cut with a steel instrument like those contained in most aërolites. I separated a small flat triangular piece, about a quarter of an inch long, which I heated to different degrees, and afterwards plunged into cold water, but could not make it harder. One of the specimens contained imbedded in it a portion of a small body of the size of a pea, of a whitish grey colour, composed of smooth shining lamellar facets, forming angles too small to be measured. It resembled a piece of broken feldspar. On endeavouring to detach a piece for the purpose of assaying it, the small mass immediately separated, leaving a cavity which showed that it was rounded before it was moulded in the stone. A particle of a very similar substance still exists in the stone, and there are some yellowish particles in the cavity from which this lamellar substance was taken. This substance scratched German sheet glass. It did not effervesce with nitric acid. Heated before the blow-pipe, it was immediately covered with a black enamel, which transuded in small globules; but the mass did not melt. The aërolite of Weston therefore contained a substance which was neither carbonate of lime nor feldspar; and I believe it is the first time that a lamellar substance, having the true elements of crystallization, has been mentioned as discovered in a stone fallen from the atmosphere."

A large body of warriors, hunters, &c. all well armed and equipped, took their departure a few months ago from Louisville, in the United States, on a three years' expedition, to join the Missouri Company, who design to establish themselves, not only on the river Columbia, but to enlarge the sphere of their commerce to the East-Indies.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

A Selection of Welch Melodies, with appropriate English Words. Adapted for the Voice, with Symphonies and Accompaniments for the Piano-forte, or Harp, by John Parry. 15s.

MR. PARRY, by a laudable assiduity, has here collected, and by the exertion of his talents arranged for the voice and piano-forte, a considerable number of scarce and valuable Welch melodies. Considering the labour and difficulty of the task, the having to assemble so many scarce and widely-scattered materials; to procure the national words; to translate and adapt those words to melodies, many of which are destitute of measure and rhyme; and to arrange and *accompany* the whole, without disfiguring the original music; weighing these obstructions to success, we cannot but give Mr. Parry much credit for the style in which he has acquitted himself.

The work comes forward with every adventitious aid. The airs, besides being arranged, as described above, are separately adapted for the flageolet and flute. The inquisitive reader is furnished with observations, at once useful and entertaining, on the present state of music and poetry in Wales: a specimen is given of the old notation of ancient British music; and the volume is ornamented with a handsome frontispiece, representing king Cadwalader presiding at a congress of rival bards in the seventh century, and rewarding with a medal the successful candidate for the prize.

Number I. of a Series of analized Fugues, with double Counterpoints, composed for two Performers on one Piano-forte, or Organ, by A. F. C. Kollmann, Organist of His Majesty's German Chapel, St. James's. 5s.

The contents of the pages before us allow us to augur well of Mr. Kollmann's proposed work. The fugues are constructed in a masterly manner, and the analizations are perspicuous and satisfactory. The whole is to consist of three Numbers, each containing four fugues. The principal object of the publication is, to elucidate, *practically*, the principles of the fugue, and of double counterpoint, as taught in this author's theoretical works. This they are well calculated to effect; and will be found highly useful by those who are engaged in studying the abstrusities of musical theory.

"Viva Enrico," Chorus in the Opera of La Caccia di Enrico IV. Composed by Signor Pacilla. 3s. 6d.

We find a liveliness of conception, and a spirit of expression in this chorus, which bespeak considerable powers in operetical composition. If we do not discover any prominent features of science or learned contrivance, neither do we feel disappointed at their absence; it is long since opera chorusses exhibited any *traits* of that description. The *part* for the piano-forte, with which "Viva Enrico" is accompanied, is busy and ingenious, and will serve as a powerful recommendation with practitioners on that instrument.

Canzonet for Two Sopranos, "Mark'd you her more than mortal Grace," composed by Dr. John Clarke, of Cambridge. 1s.

This Canzonet is written with ease and taste, and the expression is just and impressive. The first movement is happily introductory to the second; and many pleasing and well-assimilated passages offer new proofs of Dr. Clarke's masterly conception and cultivated judgment.

Serenade for the Piano-forte, in which is introduced the favourite Scotch Air, "The Banks o' Doon." Composed and dedicated to His Excellency the Persian Ambassador, by I. Jansen. 2s. 6d.

The chief merit of this Serenade, (and which will not fail to greatly recommend it) is its *variety*. The several movements are, besides being pleasing, so well diversified, as to produce a very engaging effect: and piano-forte performers will, we are confident, practise it with pleasure.

A Duett for the Organ or Grand Piano-forte. Composed and inscribed to W. Hamfer, Esq. by W. Howgill, of Whitehaven. 3s.

This Duett offers proofs of ingenuity, and a tolerably intimate acquaintance with the character and power of the instrument for which it is written. It consists of two movements; the first in triple, the second in common time. They are pleasingly imagined and well contrasted,

contrasted, and the general effect is honorable to Mr. Howgill's talents and science.

"L'Encouragement;" a Military Air and Allemande for the Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to Miss Russell, by J. Davies, 2s. 6d.

"L'Encouragement" is not devoid of fancy, but we cannot compliment the composer on his science or judgment. The passages are sometimes false in their construction, and frequently unconnected. These, however, are not defects of nature: Mr. Davies possesses imagination; and future studies may effect much.

"The Dying Swan;" a Glee for Three Voices. Composed by M. P. King. 2s. 6d.

Talents and science are in this little production happily combined. The passages are fanciful, if not original; the combination, generally speaking, is remarkably good; and where *imitation* has been the composer's object, he has effected it successfully, and with much apparent ease. Viewed in the aggregate, "the Dying Swan" merits our *honorable report.*

"Morgiana in Ireland;" a favourite Dance, arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte, by M. Holst. 1s. 6d.

"Morgiana in Ireland" is not ill adapted to the purpose to which it is here turned. It is lively in its cast, and the passages are pleasant and familiar. Mr. Holst, by converting it into a piano-forte rondo, has made the most of it, and will, we doubt not, be, by its general sale, well repaid for his ingenuity.

"Tell me how to bid Adieu, Love;" a Favourite Rondo, written by J. K. Anderson, Esq. composed by Sir John Stevenson, Mus. Doc. 1s. 6d.

Sir John Stevenson has in the present rondo exhibited much of his well-known taste and powers in melodial expression. The ideas are not only elegant in themselves, but highly embellished; and the piano-forte accompaniment is judiciously adjusted.

"Alone for You;" a Ballad. The Words by Mr. J. Swart: the Music composed and dedicated to Miss Fenton, by J. Major. 1s. 6d.

This air, to which Mr. Major has given a piano-forte accompaniment, is easy, agreeable, and connected in its passages; and in its general effect, ranks above the ordinary ballads of the day.

"The Days that are gone;" a Ballad, composed by Dr. John Clarke, of Cambridge. 1s. 6d.

This ballad is natural and agreeable in its melody, and the piano-forte *part*, with which it is accompanied, is ingeniously arranged. Dr. Clarke has not failed to consult the sentiment of the words, nor to exhibit his usual powers in inforcing its impression.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

Under the Care of the late Senior Physician of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of December, to the 20th of January, 1810.

IF the Reporter may be allowed to judge from his own professional experience, there has rarely occurred a more sickly period than the last month. Several cynanchial affections have fallen under his notice and care, attended with a very considerable degree of fever of the typhoid character. Typhus itself, unaccompanied with any particular local complaint, has likewise presented itself in its most distinctly marked and alarming form. The cases wonderfully coincided with the description of Dr. Huxham. The symptoms, which, with more or less regularity, and in greater or less number, appear in the low typhoid fever, are traced with such fidelity and minuteness by that respectable practitioner, that it may not be uninteresting to extract part of the history which he gives of this disease.

"The patient at first grows somewhat listless, and feels slight chills and shudders, with uncertain sudden flashes of heat, and a kind of weariness all over like what is felt after great fatigue. This is always attended with a sort of heaviness and dejection of spirits, and more or less of a load, pain, or giddiness of the head; a nausea and disrelish of every thing soon follows, without any considerable thirst, with frequent urging to vomit, though little but insipid phlegm is brought up. Though a kind of lucid interval for several hours sometimes supervenes, yet the symptoms return with aggravations, especially towards night: the head grows more giddy, the heat greater, the pulse quicker but weak, with an oppressive kind of breathing. A great torpor, or obtuse pain and coldness affect the hinder parts of the head frequently; and

and oftentimes a heavy pain is felt on the top all along the coronary of the suture. This, and that of the back part of the head, generally attend these kinds of fever, and are commonly succeeded by some degree of delirium. In this condition the patient often continues for five or six days, with a heavy pale sunk countenance, seemingly not very sick, yet far from being well; restless, anxious, and quite void of sleep, though sometimes very drowsy and heavy: but though he appears to those about him actually to sleep, he is utterly insensible of it, and denies that he does so. Frequently profuse sweats pour forth all at once about the ninth, tenth, or twelfth day; commonly coldish or clammy on the extremities. Now nature sinks apace: the extremities grow cold; the nails pale or livid; the pulse may be said to tremble and flutter rather than to beat, the vibrations being so weak and quick that they can scarce be distinguished; though sometimes they creep on surprisingly slow, and very frequently intermit. The sick become quite insensible and stupid, scarce affected with the loudest noise or strongest light, though at the beginning strangely susceptible of either. The delirium now ends in a profound coma, and that soon in an eternal sleep. The tears, and other excretions, run off involuntarily, and denounce a speedy dissolution; as the vast twitchings of the tendons and nerves, are preludes to a general convulsion which at once snaps off the thread of life."*

Pleurisy has been more than usually frequent of late, attended with a considerable degree of fever. In several instances which have fallen under the more immediate observation of the writer of this article, the constitution was not in such a state as to admit of repeated venesection. A small quantity of blood taken away in the first instance, rendered any subsequent evacuation of that kind unnecessary and unadviseable. This disease, more perhaps than any other when it occurs in the athletic and plethoric, justifies, and even imperiously demands, the employment of the lancet. Blisters in this affection are unequivocally and invariably allowable, and essentially conducive to the relief and eventual removal of the local inflammation, which, if it were allowed to proceed without restraint, would, in some instances, immediately menace the life of the patient, in others gradually degenerate into a phthysical and irreparable disorganization. Pleurisy or pneumonia in the constitutionally predisposed, is one of the most ordinary preludes to, or exciting causes of, a true consumption, on which account there is no attack, however slight, of the former, which ought not to excite the vigilance of fear, before the Rubicon is past. In one case of pulmonary complaint alluded to, it seemed obviously to originate from the business of the patient, which was that of a furrier. The atmosphere of the apartment to which his lungs were habitually exposed, was charged with extraneous mechanical ingredients, that could not fail to irritate and have a tendency, through the means of constant irritation, ultimately to ulcerate and destroy the structure of those delicate and susceptible organs. A case of a different kind, an hemiplegia, which was attended with fatuity and delirium, was likewise attributable, in a great measure at least, to the daily occupation of the subject of it, that of a herald painter. The effluvia of the paint in rooms artificially and intensely heated for the purpose of drying it, could not fail to have a deleterious effect upon the nervous system, which might gradually approximate towards, and at length assume the decided character of palsy. In this instance, however, there was at the same time a constitutional tendency to the disorder; both the father and the mother of the patient having previously fallen victims to a paralytic paroxysm. It is worthy of remark, that in cases of palsy, insanity, and other maladies; the circumstance of there being an inherited proclivity to them, affords a very unfavourable omen with regard to the probability of their cure.

Jan. 26, 1810. J. Reid.

Grenville-street, Brunswick-square.

Errata in the last Report.—P. 627, column 2nd, line 5th from the top: for "mislead" read "mislaid." Line 6th from the bottom: for "fever" read "fear."—P. 628, line 1st: for "computated" read "amputated."—For the quotation from Dr. Johnson at the conclusion of the Report, read: "Of the uncertainties of our present state, the most dreadful and alarming is the uncertain continuance of reason."

* Had it not been for the long extract in the text, the Reporter would have wished to have quoted from his friend, Dr. Uwins, of Aylesbury, who has recently published a small but highly-valuable Treatise on the subject of Fever, occasioned by a late epidemic disorder in that town and neighbourhood.

STATE

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN JANUARY.

Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.

FRANCE.

Report of the Prince Arch-Chancellor to the Conservative Senate.

IN the year 1809, and on the 15th day of December, at nine o'clock in the evening, We, Jean Jaques Regis Cambaceres, Prince Arch-chancellor of the empire, Duke of Parma, exercising the functions prescribed to us by title the 2nd of the 14th article of the statute of the Imperial family, and in consequence of orders addressed to us by his Majesty the Emperor and King, in his private letter, dated that day, of the following tenor:

Paris, December 15, 1809.

"My Cousin—Our desire is, that you repair this day, at nine o'clock in the evening, to our grand cabinet of the palace of the Thuilleries, attended by the Civil Secretary of State of our Imperial family, to receive from us and from the Empress, our dear consort, a communication of great importance. For this purpose, we have ordered this present private letter should be sent to you. We pray God to have you, my cousin, in his holy and blessed keeping."

On the back is written:—'To our Cousin the Prince Arch-Chancellor, Duke of Parma.'

We accordingly proceeded to the hall of the throne of the palace of the Thuilleries, attended by Michel Louis Etienne Regnault (de St. Jean d'Angely), Count of the empire, Minister of State, and Secretary of State to the Imperial family. A quarter of an hour afterwards, we were introduced to the grand cabinet of the Emperor; where we found his Majesty the Emperor and King, with her Majesty the Empress, attended by their Majesties the Kings of Holland, Westphalia, and Naples, his Imperial Highness the Prince Viceroy, the Queens of Holland, Westphalia, Naples, and Spain, Madame, and her Imperial Highness the Princess Paulina. His Majesty the Emperor and King condescended to address us in these terms:

"My Cousin, Prince Arch-Chancellor—I dispatched to you a private letter, dated this day, to direct you to repair to my cabinet, for the purpose of communicating to you the resolution which I and the Empress, my dearest consort, have taken. It gives me pleasure that the kings, queens, and princesses, my brothers and sisters, my brothers and sisters-in-law, my daughter-in-law, and my son-in-law become my adopted son, as well as my mother, should witness what I am going to communicate to you.

"The policy of my monarchy, the interest and the wants of my people, which have constantly guided all my actions, require, that after me, I should leave to children, inheritors of my love for my people, that throne on which Providence has placed me; notwithstanding, for several years past, I have lost the hope of having children by my marriage with my well-beloved consort, the Empress Josephine. This it is which induces me to sacrifice the sweetest affections of my heart, to attend to nothing but the good of the state, and to wish the dissolution of my marriage.

"Arrived at the age of forty years, I may indulge the hope of living long enough to educate in my views and sentiments the children which it may please Providence to give me. God knows how much such a resolution has cost my heart; but there is no sacrifice beyond my courage, when it is proved to me to be necessary for the welfare of France. I should add, that far from having reason to complain, on the contrary, I have had reason only to be satisfied with the attachment and the affection of my well-beloved consort: she has adorned fifteen years of my life, the remembrance of which will ever remain engraven on my heart: she was crowned by my hand. I wish she should preserve the rank and title of Empress, but above all, that she should never doubt my sentiments, and that she should ever regard me as her best and dearest friend."

His Majesty the Emperor and King having ended, her Majesty the Empress and Queen spoke as follows:

"By the permission of our dear and august consort, I ought to declare, that not preserving any hope of having children, which may fulfil the wants of his policy and the interest of France, I am pleased to give him the greatest proof of attachment and devotion, which has ever been given on earth. I possess all from his bounty: it was his hand which crowned me; and, from the height of the throne, I have received nothing but proofs of affection and love from the French people. I think I prove myself grateful, in consenting to the dissolution of a marriage, which heretofore was an obstacle to the welfare of France; which deprived it of the happiness of being one day governed by the descendants of a great man, evidently raised up by Providence, to efface the evils of a terrible revolution, and to re-establish the altar, the throne, and social order. But the dissolution of my marriage will in no degree change the sentiments of my heart. The Emperor will ever have in me his best friend. I know how much this act, demanded by policy and by interests so great, has chilled his heart; but both of us exult in the sacrifice which we make for the good of the country."

After which, their Imperial Majesties having demanded an act of their respective declarations, as well as of the mutual consent contained in them, and which their Majesties gave to the dissolution of their marriage, a

also of the power which their Majesties conferred on us, to follow up, as need shall require, the effect of their will—We, Prince Arch-Chancellor of the empire, in obedience to the orders and requisitions of their Majesties, have given the aforesaid acts, and have in consequence executed the present *proces verbal*, to serve and avail according to law; to which *proces verbal* their Majesties have affixed their signatures, and which, after having been signed by the kings, queens, princes, and princesses, present, has been signed by us, and countersigned by the Secretary of State of the Imperial family, who wrote it with his own hand.

Done at the palace of the Thuilleries, the day, hour, and the year aforesaid.

(Signed, &c.)

Having seen the *projet* of the Senatus Consultum, drawn up in the form prescribed by the 57th article of the Act of the Constitution, of the 4th of August, 1802—After having heard the motives of the said *projet*, the orators of the council of state, and the report of the special committee appointed on the sitting of this day—the adoption having been discussed by the number of members prescribed by the 56th article of the Act of the Constitution, of the 4th of August, 1802, the Senate decrees that:

I. The marriage contracted between the Emperor Napoleon and the Empress Josephine, is dissolved;

II. The Empress Josephine shall preserve the title and rank of Empress Queen crowned;

III. Her dowry is fixed at an annual income of two millions of francs, on the revenue of the state;

IV. All the assignments which may be made by the Emperor, in favour of the Empress Josephine, on the funds of the civil list, shall be obligatory on his successors;

V. The present Senatus Consultum shall be transmitted by a message to his Imperial and Royal Majesty.

At the sitting of the Legislative Body, December 12, Count Montalvet delivered in the Emperor's name, an exposé of the situation of France, up to the 1st of that month. After having introduced his important narrative, by observing the signal victories, generous pacification, the results of the most profound political combinations, and the maintenance of order in the interior, form the prominent features of the history of the year which has just elapsed—he enumerated, under the different heads of public labours, in particular in Paris, charitable establishments, public institutions, sciences, letters and arts, agriculture, manufactures and industry, mines, commerce and trade, finances, religious worship, war and politics—the progress made, advantages obtained, and changes effected, in the course of the said year. Under the head of commerce and trade, he expressed himself in the following manner: "Commerce in general applies itself to draw the greatest possible advantage from the products of agriculture and industry. Our trade undoubtedly suffers from the present extraordinary state of affairs, which form, as it were, two masters—one of the European continent; the other of the seas, and of countries from which these leave no communication with France. Our relations with the United States of America are also for the present suspended; but, as they are founded on mutual wants, they will speedily resume their former course."

Under the head of religious worship, after having declared, that "in France all religions are not only tolerated, but honoured and encouraged," he makes the following observations: "No well-informed person is ignorant of the mischief which the temporal sovereignity of the Popes has done to religion. But for this mischief, one moiety of Europe would not be severed from the Catholic church. There was but one way to free it for ever from such great dangers, and to reconcile the interests of the state with those of religion: it was necessary the succesor of St. Peter should again become, undisturbed by worldly concerns, merely a pastor, like St. Peter."

Under the article of war, a description is given of the advantages obtained in Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Spain; which is terminated by the following remarks:

"By the peace of Vienna, France and her allies, have obtained considerable advantages; and the Continent of Europe has regained tranquillity and peace. Let us hope that this peace will be more permanent than that of Presburg; and that the men who deluded the cabinet of Vienna, after the peace of Presburg, will not succeed in deceiving it again, after that of Vienna. They would pronounce the doom of their master; for France, ever great, powerful, and strong, will always know how to destroy and counteract the combinations and intrigues of her enemies. In the mean time, England, seeing that our armies were employed in Germany, and being always ill-informed, notwithstanding the immense treasures she wastes in paying spies, fancied that our veteran troops had left Spain, and the weakened French army would not be able to withstand their efforts. Forty thousand men were disembarked in Portugal, where they joined the insurgents, and flattered themselves they should be able to march to Madrid. They gathered nothing but disgrace from their enterprise. They were met by armies in all places, where they fancied to find only divisions. Forty thousand men landed at the same time in Walcheren, and without having commenced the siege, by means of a short bombardment, they rendered themselves in a fortnight masters of Flushing, which was cowardly defended. His Majesty ordered a report to be made to him on the subject. The Emperor generously rewards those, who, animated with his sentiments, and sensible of what they

owe

owe to the honour of France, are faithful to glory and their country; but he severely punishes those who calculate the danger when victory alone should occupy their mind, and prefer a disgraceful flight to a glorious death. In the mean time, all the departments were in arms: 150,000 men of the national guard put themselves in motion, while at the same time 25,000 troops drawn from the depôts assembled in Flanders, and the gens d'armes, formed a corps of 3000 choice cavalry. The English commander in chief, as a wise and prudent man, would not expose his army to dangers more destructive than the plague: he returned to England. All the departments gave striking proofs of their attachment to the Government and Emperor; some districts only in the department of the Sarthe showed a contrary disposition Commissioners have been appointed to inquire into their conduct. He commands that private individuals, who have misconducted themselves, shall be deprived, during the space of twenty-five years, of the rights of citizens, and subjected to a double contribution. Over their doors shall be written the words: 'This is not a French citizen.'"

Under the head of general policy, the changes are enumerated which were the result of the peace of Vienna; and the Emperor's views are developed with regard to future important arrangements. "It would have been an easy task for the Emperor to unite all Gallicia with the duchy of Warsaw; but he would not do any thing which should excite the least uneasiness in the mind of his ally, the Emperor of Russia. His Majesty never entertained the idea of restoring the kingdom of Poland. What he has done for New Gallicia was prescribed to him by sound policy and honour: he could not surrender to the vengeance of an implacable prince, people who had displayed such fervent zeal for the cause of France." He then proceeds: "The Hanse towns shall preserve their independence; they shall serve as a medium of the reprisal of war with regard to England. Peace shall immediately be concluded with Sweden. Nothing shall be changed in the political relations of the Confederation of the Rhine and the Helvetic Confederacy.—Holland is, in fact, only a part of France. A definition of that country may be given, by saying that it is a continuation of the Rhine, the Meuse, and the Scheldt—that is to say, of the great arteries of the French empire. The absolute inactivity of her custom-house, the disposition of her agents, and the sentiments of its inhabitants, which tend incessantly to a fraudulent trade with England, has rendered it necessary to exclude them from all commercial intercourse with the Rhine; and thus, placed in a state of morbid compression between France and England, Holland is deprived both of the advantages which clash with our general system, and which she must relinquish, and of those which she might enjoy. It is time that all this should be set right.—The Illyrian provinces cover Italy, give her a direct communication with Dalmatia, and procure us a point of immediate contact with the empire of Constantinople, which it must be the wish and intention of France, for many reasons, to support and protect.—Spain and Portugal are the seat of a ferocious revolution. The numerous agents of England keep up the conflagration which they have raised. The force, the power, the calm moderation of the Emperor, will restore to them peaceful days. —Should Spain free her colonies, it would be through her own fault. The Emperor will never oppose the independence of the continental nations of America. That independence is in the natural order of events: it is just; it agrees with the true interest of all European powers. Should the people of Mexico and Peru wish to raise themselves to the elevation of a noble independence, France will never oppose them, provided they enter into no connexion with England. France is not under the necessity of vexing her neighbours, or imposing upon them tyrannic laws, to secure her prosperity and trade.—We have lost the colony of Martinique, and that of Cayenne. They were both badly defended. The circumstances which led to their loss form the object of a strict enquiry; although it is not of any weight in the general balance of affairs, since they will be restored to us, in a more flourishing condition, at the general peace."

AMERICA.

The disputes between Great Britain and the United States of America, have been exasperated by some late correspondence between the American Secretary of State and Jackson, the new British minister. The consequence has been that Mr. Jackson has been forced to take a hasty departure from the United States; and great apprehensions have been entertained of a rupture taking place between the two countries.

CIRCULAR FROM MR. JACKSON.

"*Washington, Nov.* 13, 1809.

"SIR.—I have to inform you, with much regret, that the facts which it has been my duty to state in my official correspondence with Mr. Smith, have been deemed by the President of the United States, to afford a sufficient motive for breaking off an important negotiation, and for putting an end to all communication whatever with me, as the minister charged with that negotiation, so interesting to both nations, and on one most material point of which an answer has not been returned to an official and written overture.*

"One of the facts alluded to has been ad-

* This overture is on the affair of the Chesapeake.

mitted

mitted by the Secretary of State himself, in his letter of the 19th of October, viz. that the three conditions forming the substance of Mr. Erskine's original instructions were submitted to him by that gentleman. The other, viz. that the instruction is the only one in which the conditions were prescribed to Mr. Erskine, for the conclusion of an arrangement on the matter to which it related, is known to me by the instructions which I have myself received.

"In stating these facts, and in adhering to them, which my duty imperiously enjoined me to do, in order to repel the frequent charges of ill faith which have been made against his Majesty's government, I could not imagine that offence would be taken at it by the American government, as most certainly none could be intended on my part; and this view of the subject has been made known to Mr. Smith.

"But as I am informed by him, that no farther communication will be received from me, I conceive that I have no alternative left, which is consistent with the King's dignity, but to withdraw altogether from this city, and to await elsewhere the arrival of his Majesty's commands, upon the unlooked-for turn which has been given to his affairs in this country.

"I mean, in the interval, to make New York the place of my residence, where you will henceforward please direct your communications to me, as I shall be accompanied by every member of his Majesty's mission.

"I am, with great truth and respect, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

"F. JACKSON."

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Imperial Parliament of Great Britain commenced its Session on the 23d of January, with the following Speech from the Throne, read by the Lord Chancellor, owing to his Majesty's continued blindness.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"His Majesty commands us to express to you his deep regret that the exertions of the Emperor of Austria against the ambition and violence of France have proved unavailing, and that his Imperial Majesty has been compelled to abandon the contest, and to conclude a disadvantageous peace. Although the war was undertaken by that monarch without encouragement on the part of his Majesty, every effort was made for the assistance of Austria which his Majesty deemed consistent with the due support of his allies, and with the welfare and interest of his own dominions.

"An attack upon the naval armaments and establishments in the Scheldt afforded at once the prospect of destroying a growing force, which was daily becoming more formidable to the security of this country, and of diverting the exertions of France from the important objects of reinforcing her armies on the Danube, and of controuling the spirit of resistance in the north of Germany. These considerations determined his Majesty to employ his forces in an expedition to the Scheldt.

"Although the principal ends of this expedition have not been attained, his Majesty confidently hopes that advantages, materially affecting the security of his Majesty's dominions in the further prosecution of the war, will be found to result from the demolition of the docks and arsenals at Flushing. This important object his Majesty was enabled to accomplish, in consequence of the reduction of the Island of Walcheren, by the valour of his fleets and armies.

"His Majesty has given directions that such documents and papers should be laid before you, as he trusts will afford satisfactory information upon the subject of this expedition.

"We have it in command to state to you that his Majesty had uniformly notified to Sweden his Majesty's decided wish, that in determining upon the question of peace or war with France, and other Continental Powers, she should be guided by considerations resulting from her own situation and interests; while his Majesty therefore laments that Sweden should have found it necessary to purchase peace by considerable sacrifices, his Majesty cannot complain that she has concluded it without his Majesty's participation. It is his Majesty's earnest wish that no event may occur to occasion the interruption of those relations of amity which it is the desire of his Majesty, and the interests of both countries, to preserve.

"We have it further in command to communicate to you, that the efforts of his Majesty for the protection of Portugal have been powerfully aided by the confidence which the Prince Regent has reposed in his Majesty, and by the co-operation of the local Government, and of the people, of that country. The expulsion of the French from Portugal, by his Majesty's forces under Lieut. General Lord Viscount Wellington, and the glorious victory obtained by him at Talavera, contributed to check the progress of the French arms in the Peninsula during the late campaign.

"His Majesty directs us to state that the Spanish Government, in the name and by the authority of King Ferdinand the Seventh, has determined to assemble the general and extraordinary cortes of the nation. His Majesty trusts that this measure will give fresh animation and vigour to the councils and the arms of Spain, and successfully direct the energies and spirit of the Spanish people to the maintenances of their legitimate monarchy, and to the ultimate deliverance of their country.

"The most important considerations of policy

policy and of good faith require, that as long as this great cause can be maintained with a prospect of success, it should be supported, according to the nature and circumstances of the contest, by the strenuous and continued assistance of the power and resources of His Majesty's dominions; and his Majesty relies on the aid of his Parliament in his anxious endeavours to frustrate the attempts of France against the independence of Spain and Portugal, and against the happiness and freedom of those loyal and resolute nations.

"His Majesty commands us to acquaint you, that the intercourse between his Majesty's Minister to America and the Government of the United States has been entirely and finally interrupted. His Majesty entertains, however, no hostile intentions, and has received the most friendly assurances from the American Government, at this Court, that the United States are desirous of maintaining friendly relations between the two countries. This desire will be met by a corresponding disposition on the part of his Majesty.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons*,

"His Majesty has directed us to inform you, that he has ordered the estimates for the current year to be laid before you. His Majesty has directed them to be formed with all the attention to economy which the support of his allies and the security of his dominions will permit. And his Majesty relies upon your zeal and loyalty to afford him such supplies as may be necessary for those essential objects.

"He commands us to express how deeply he regrets the pressure upon his subjects, which the protracted continuance of the war renders inevitable.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen*,

"We are commanded by his Majesty to express his hope that you will resume the consideration of the state of the inferior clergy, and adopt such further measures upon this interesting subject, as may appear to you to be proper.

"We have it further in command to state to you, that the accounts which will be laid before you of the trade and revenue of the country, will be found highly satisfactory.

"Whatever temporary and partial inconvenience may have resulted from the measures which were directed by France against those great sources of our prosperity and strength, those measures have wholly failed of producing any permanent or general effect.

"The inveterate hostility of our enemy continues to be directed against this country, with unabated animosity and violence. To guard the security of his Majesty's dominions, and to defeat the designs which are meditated against us and our allies, will require the utmost efforts of vigilance, fortitude, and perseverance.

"In every difficulty and danger his Majesty confidently trusts that he shall derive the most effectual support, under the continued blessing of Divine Providence, from the wisdom of his Parliament, the valour of his forces, and the spirit and determination of his people."

In the Lords an amendment of the Address was moved by Lord Grenville, and on a division there appeared, for it 92; against it 144.

In the House of Commons an amendment was moved by Lord Gower, and there divided for it 167, and for the Address 268.

In the present alarming state of the country, the City of London has done great honour to itself by its spirited proceedings. The following is a copy of the late Resolutions and Petition of the Livery in Common Hall.

SMITH, MAYOR.

In a Meeting or Assembly of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Liverymen, of the several Companies of the City of London, in Common Hall assembled, at the Guildhall of the said City, on Tuesday, the 9th of January, 1810.

Resolved unanimously,

1. That it is the undoubted right of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery, of the City of London, to present their Petitions to the King sitting upon his Throne; that out of personal feelings towards their Sovereign they did at the last Common Hall waive the exercise of this right.

2. Resolved unanimously, That it appears, that the Secretary of State informed the Sheriffs, that the Petition of the Livery could be received only through his Office, that they have been denied not only the usual access to his Majesty, by a personal audience, but the undoubted right of presenting the same when they had actual access to his Majesty at the Levee, where they attended to present, and did present, a Petition from the Court of Common Council.

3. Resolved unanimously, That such denial is not only subversive of the Rights of the Livery, but a flagrant violation of the Right of Petitioning, claimed, demanded, and insisted upon, and confirmed to them by the Bill of Rights.

4. Resolved unanimously, That all complaints of the misconduct and incapacity of his Majesty's Servants are most likely to be nugatory, if such complaints must pass through the hands of those very servants, and the People can have no security that their complaints are heard.

5. Resolved, That whoever advised his Majesty not to receive the Petition of the Livery in the accustomed and established mode, have committed a scandalous breach of their duty, violated one of the first principles of the Constitution, and abused the confidence of their Sovereign.

6. Resolved unanimously, That this Com-

mon Hall, disregarding all attempts and designs of interested and corrupt hirelings, who derive emoluments from the national burthens, to impute unworthy and disloyal motives to those who resist unprincipled and dangerous encroachments upon their established rights, are determined, to the utmost of their power, to maintain them against those evil Counsellers, who have thus raised a barrier between the King and the People, and thereby prevented their just complaints from reaching the Royal ear.

7. Resolved, That the following instructions be given to our Representatives in Parliament: —Gentlemen, You are hereby instructed to move in the House of Commons (or support such motion if moved) for an humble Address to his Majesty, praying for an immediate and rigid inquiry into the course of the unexampled failures and disasters which have attended our late Expeditions to Spain, Portugal, and Holland, whereby the blood and treasure of the country have been shamefully sacrificed, without rendering any effectual assistance to our allies, checking the progress of the enemy, or tending to the glory or security of his Majesty's crown and dominions. You are also instructed to support all motions which have for their object inquiry into the violation of the right of petitioning—into the wasteful expenditure of the public money —the correction of public abuses—the abolition of all unnecessary places and pensions —the shortening of the duration of Parliaments, and restoring them to their constitutional purity and independence, as the only means of retrieving our public affairs, and enabling this country succesfully to contend against surrounding nations.

8. Resolved unanimously, That the Sheriffs, attended by Mr. Remembrancer, do forthwith wait upon his Majesty, and deliver into his Majesty's hand, in the name of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of London, a fair copy of the foregoing Resolutions, signed by the Town Clerk

9. Resolved unanimously, That the Thanks of this Meeting be given to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, for his independent behaviour upon all occasions, and particularly for his conduct this day.

10. Resolved unanimously, That the Thanks of this Meeting be given to Sheriff Wood, for his general conduct, and for his having requested an audience of his Majesty, agreeable to the instructions of this Hall.

Resolved unanimously, That the Resolutions of this day, together with the Petition agreed upon on the 14th day of December last, be signed by the Town Clerk, and published in the Morning papers.

WOODTHORPE.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS, *announced between the 20th of December, and the 20th of January, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitor's Names are between Parenthesis.)

ALNER George Perkins, Weymouth, factor. (Spencer, Dorchester, and Peacock and Son, Temple.

Ashby R. Uxbridge, innkeeper. (Riches, Uxbridge, and Gale, Bedford-street, Bedford-row

Atling Edward and James Cooper, late of Bermondsey, but now prisoners in the King's Bench, merchants. (Bateman, Wine-office court

Atkinson William, Newgate street, boot and shoemaker. (Allen, Carlisle street, Soho

Bailey J. Bull, merchant. (Edmunds and Son, Lincoln's inn, and Waite, Hull

Barker J. Sunderland, Durham, grocer. (Donkin, Newcastle upon Tyne, and Thiggilon and Son, Hatton Garden

Barlow James, Newport, Isle of Wight, mercer. (Clarke and Sewell, Newport

Bell John Browne, and John De Camp, Catherine street, Strand, printers. (Swain, Stevens, and Maples, Old Jewry

Bennett Charles, jun. Colchester street, Crutched Friars, dry salter. (Dixon, Allen, and Bell, Paternoster-row

Benson John William, Bolbeach, Lincoln, surgeon. (Briggs, Lockett, and Fisher, Gray's Inn, and James, Wisbeach

Bigg T. Bishopsgate street, straw-hat manufacturer. (Hudson, City Road

Bifs William, Bristo, coal merchant. (Cox, Bristol, and James, Gray's-inn square

Bland John, Moulton, Lincoln, blacksmith. (Rushworth, Holbeach, and Wordsworth and Addison, Staples Inn

Bowser William, Chatham, iron manufacturer. (Mowbray, Bankside, Southwark

Brown William, Esper Auckland, Durham, miller. (Ward, Durham, and Jopson, Castle street, Holborn

Capreel Thomas, Bishop Stortford, money-scrivener. (James, Bowgate-hill

Chandler Thomas, Bethnal Green, grease melter. (Woodward Hellingdon, Middlesex, and Gilman, Bunhill Row

Cotton Horace Salisbury, Cuckfield, Sussex, schoolmaster. (Bulkley, Newman-street, Oxford road

Crichefey, Edmond Richard, Islington, lint-manufacturer. (Pearse, Clifford's inn

Curtis William, Sayes-water, dealer and chapman. (Bower, Clifford's inn

Darley Ann, Holborn, victualler. (Whitton, Great James street, Bedford row

Davis Henry, Walworth, cap maker. (Isaacs, Bury street, St. Mary Axe

Dawson Samuel, Piddleford, Dorset. (Score, Sherborne, Dorset

Dibdale James, Bedford street, Bedford row, shoemaker. (Kernot, Thavies inn

Didier Peter and William Tebbett, St. James's street, bookbinders. (Wilkinson and Young, Cavendish square

Dyer R. Dudley, Worcester, grocer. (Robinson, Dudley, and Alliance and Cox, Temple

Fischer Maximilian, Leeds, merchant. (Upton, Nicholson, and Hemingway, Leeds, and Lambert, Hatton Garden

Fuller William, Brandon, Suffolk, money-scrivener. (Bremridge, Temple

Gilkes Thomas, Manchester, coach maker. (Partington, Manchester, and Fourkes and Longdill, Gray's inn

Graves Robert, otherwise Greaves Dyson, Rotherham, victualler. (Whitton, Great James street, Bedford row

Humber James, New road, Ratcliffe highway. (Whitton Great James street, Bedford row

Hanbury Capel, Seething lane, corn factor. (Vandercom and Colwyn, Bush lane

Harrington Thomas, Crown street, Soho, trunk maker. (Bookes St. Alban's street

Hedden J. Bristol, merchant. (Strickland, Bristol, and Price and Williams, Lincoln's inn

Hewson Thomas, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate street. Pullen, Pore street

Hitchcox Broughton, Oxford, miller. (Aplin, Banbury

Johnson J. Liverpool tallow chandler. (Windle, John street, Bedford row, and Griffin and Hinde, Liverpool

Jones William Yerdley, Liverpool, flour dealer. (Clements, Liverpool, and Blackstock, London

Jowfey William, jun. Northallerton, York, grocer. (Fireman, Yarm, York, and Flexney, Chancery lane, London

Joynson Joseph, Stourport, Worcester, hop merchant: (Clarke and Purdoe, Bewdley
Kenworthy William, Pendleton, Lancashire, joiner. (Hewitt, Manchester and Hurd, Temple
Kimpton Richard Marfleet, York, horse dealer. (Picard and Broadley, Hull, and Farlow and Roberts, Gray's inn
Lee Andrew William, Sunderland, Durham grocer. (Blakiston, Symond's inn, and Shafts, Sunderland
Linsay John, Newcastle upon Tyne, cheesemonger. (Bell and Brodrick, Bow lane, Cheapside, and Seymour, Newcastle
Little Robert and William, Cranbon, Hythe and Ashford, Kent, linen drapers (Mind, Throgmorton street
Loaridge Robert and George Pringle, Pittington, Durham, colliery-undertakers. (Bell and Brodrick, Bow lane, and Johnston, Newcastle upon Tyne
Marriott Richard, Northampton, banker. (Abbey and Marsham, Northampton, and Hillyard and King, Ceptball court
Marsh Rachel, Bayleigh, Essex, linen draper. (Bigg, Hatton garden, and Bathurst, Rochford
Mason John, Bradford, Wilts, linen draper. (Shepherd and Adlington, Bedford row, and Sheppard, Bath
Morris William, Birmingham, timber merchant. (Egerton, Gray's inn square, and Spurrier and Ingleby, Birmingham
Mucklow James, Whitecross street, butcher. (Vernon, Warren street, Fitzroy square
Parker Thomas and John Judge, Stoken church, Oxford, timber dealers. (Parton, Walbrook
Parker Wilmot, Gray's inn, money scrivener. (Palmore, Warnford court
Pimm John Richard and William Francis P. Mark lane, corafactors. (Hackett, Chancery lane
Porter William, Hammersmith, brewer. (Willis, Great Ryder street
Prime James and Jeremiah Smith, Birmingham, dealers in lace, and Skinner street, London, hosiers. (Davies, Lothbury
Railey Thomas, and James Hunt, Hull, brewers. (Frust, Hull, and Rofier, Bartlett's buildings
Rich William, Charlotte street, Whitechapel, tallow-chandler. (Wilks, Temple
Roper Robert Houndsditch timber merchant. (Leigh and Walton, New Bridge street, Blackfriars
Rowley James, Bow lane, Cheapside, warehouseman. Pullen Fore street
Sevill Joseph, Green lane, Saddleworth, York, cotton manufacturer. (Cardwell, Manchester
Short William and John Hopper, Clapham, carpenters. (Ware, Southwark
Simpson George, Manchester, victualler. (Ellis, Chancery lane, and Milne, Manchester
Singleton J. A. Manchester, watchmaker. (Edge, Manchester
Slocombe Joseph, Bristol, hatter. (Sheppard, Bath, Leman, Bristol, and Shephard and Adlington, Bedford row
Smallwood George, Beech street, Barbican, brass founder. (Harris and Son, Castle street, Houndsditch
Spencer Abraham, Hafinghall street, woollen draper. (Oldham, St Swithin's lane
Swallow Richard, Selby, York, money scrivener. (Sykes and Knowles, New inn
Tanner Joel John, and Joel, Ebley, Gloucester, blacksmiths. (Constable, Symond's inn, and Newman and Clarke, Stroud
Taylor Thomas, Edgware road, carpenter. (Hamilton, Berwick street, Soho
Thornton William and John, New Malton, York, coal merchants (Lambert, Gray's inn square, and Walker, New Malton
Troutbeck William Henry, Minories, (Hall and Drake, Salters' Hall Cannon street
Upsall Peter, Cable street, Leicester square, builder. (Saunders, Charlotte street, Rathbone place
Vallance William, Bermondsey, builder. (Warbrough, Warnford court
Vernon Thomas, Towcester, Northampton, grocer (Lovell, Towcester, and Foulkes and Longhill, Gray's inn
Wallis James, Fleet street, jeweller. (Jones and Reynal, Royal Exchange
Wardman Thomas, Horton, York, calico manufacturer. (Caron and Bremell, Aldersgate street, and Delafaye, Keighley
Waters Benjamin, Finch lane, broker. (Richards, Ely place
Watton C. Manchester, grocer. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings, and Jepson, Manchester
Weightman William, Birmingham draper. (Greenaway, Attleborough hall, Warwickshire, and Barker, Temple
Wood Emerson, Bury Lancaster, cotton manufacturer. (Woodcock Bury, and Blackstock and Makinson, Elm court, Temple
Wright Robert, William Malcolm, and Charles Wright, Watling street, warehousemen. (Harrison, Craven street, Strand
Wright William, Stockport, Chester, hair dresser. (Edger, Temple, and Barrow, Stockport
Yorke Henry, Carey lane, Foster lane, Cheapside, silk dealer. (Battye, Chancery lane

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Anderson Alexander and David Robertson, Coleman street, merchants, March 3
Armitage John, Leeds, cloth merchant, Feb. 5
Ayres James, Stratford, coal merchant Feb. 27
Bacon William, Sheffield, grocer, Feb. 15
Bacon John, St. Mary at Hill, London, merchant; Feb. 10
Bailey Thomas, Birmingham, victualler. Jan. 16
Baker George, City road, coach maker. Jan. 27
Banks Richard, Eltham, Kent victualler. March 24
Barber Miles, Lothbury, merchant, Feb. 5
Batterbee Barnabas, Lynn, Norfolk, haberdasher. Jan. 27
Beck William, Bishopsgate street, dealer and chapman, Jan. 30
Bell Joseph, Fleur de lis street, Spitalfields, soap-manufacturer, Jan. 30
Bennel John, Gouldstone street, Whitechapel, builder, Feb. 3
Berry Christopher, sen. and Robert Rochester, Norwich, booksellers, Jan. 26
Bishop Samuel, Cheltenham, haberdasher. Jan. 20
Blundell James, Lloyd's coffee-house, insurance broker; Feb. 3
Bowles Anthony Thomas, and Thomas Williams, Kent street, Southwark, grocers. Feb. 10
Bradshaw William, Sheffield, grocer, Jan. 26
Braddish Joseph Haines, Birmingham, factor, Jan. 18
Briggs Richard, Liverpool, merchant, Feb. 5
Broomhead Robert, High Holborn, haberdasher. Jan. 24
Brown Isaac, Maryport Cumberland, brewer. Feb. 8
Brown James, jun. Steep, Hants, fellmonger, Feb. 8
Brymer James, King street, Soho, tailor. Feb 13
Campbell James, Shakspeare tavern, Covent Garden, vintner, Feb. 3
Charlton Cornelius, East Farleigh, Kent, yeoman, Feb. 20
Cheetham James, Failsworth, Lancaster, manufacturer, Jan. 27
Chippindall Thomas, St. Martin's lane, upholsterer, March 13
Close, William, Leeds, dyer, Jan. 27
Close William and Matthew, Leeds, Jan. 27
Colekin William and John, Coventry, grocers, Feb. 3
Corlett Thomas, Friday street, warehouseman, Feb. 3
Cotton Lawrence, Fenchurch street, merchant. Jan. 20
Cowper Robert, Catherine street, warehouseman, Jan. 30
Crane Thomas, Preston, Lancaster, ironmonger. Jan. 30
Crean Edward, Margaret street, Cavendish square, carpenter, March 4
Crisp William, Cockspur street, perfumer, Jan. 30
Cuffius Samuel Thomas, Bishopsgate street, glover. Feb. 24
Dand William, Whitehaven, muslin manufacturer, Feb. 8
Davidson Edward Watkins, Newcastle upon Tyne, grocer, Jan. 24
Davies David, Carmarthen, ironmonger, Jan. 19
Davies Samuel and Peter, Drayton in Hales, Salop, bankers, Jan. 16
Davies Peter, Manchester, liquor merchant, Feb. 5
Deakin John, Manchester, manufacturer, Feb. 20
Dean William, Kenton street, Russell square, shopkeeper, Jan. 24
Dewhirst John, Halifax, grocer, Feb. 7
Dodds Joseph, Aldersgate street, goldsmith, Jan. 27
Drewry William, jun. Falkingham, Lincoln, carpenter, Feb. 19
Dudley Charles Stokes, Gracechurch street, merchant, Jan. 6
Eadon George, Bermondsey street, leather dresser, Feb. 3
Ellis Charles Robert, Middle New street, jeweller, Feb
Ellis John, Horbling, Lincoln, grocer, Feb. 8
Epsom Edward, Bowling street, Westminster, victualler, Feb. 10
Eschke Christian Augustus, Sherborne lane, merchant, Jan. 23
Evans John, Cardigan, linen draper. Jan. 22
Fetherstone Philip, and John Hodgson, jun. Christchurch, Surrey, distillers. Jan. 27
Filby Charles and Richard Crout, Ludgate street, haberdashers, Jan 17
Fuller John Lewes, butcher, Jan. 29
Galloway John, Brook street, Holborn, engineer, Jan. 30
Gibbons Thomas, Deritend, Warwick, grocer, Feb. 9
Gibson Thomas, High street, Mary le bonne, ironmongers, Feb. 6
Gore William, Aldgate, Manchester warehouseman, Feb. 3
Gosh Thomas, Hackney road, Middlesex, apothecary, Jan. 27
Greengrass Christopher, Burleigh, Essex, shopkeeper, Jan. 27
Hall William, Crosby square, merchant, Feb. 17
Hand Joseph, Wormwood street, warehouseman, Feb. 13
Handlip William, Shadbrook, Suffolk, tanner, Feb 6
Harris Thomas, and John Price, Bristol, merchant, Jan. 27
Harvey John, Springfield, Essex, bricklayer, Jan. 27
Hawker George, Stroud, Gloucester, cordwainer, Feb. 12
Hayes William, Kilburn, Middlesex, brickmaker, Jan. 23
Hongman Richard, Folkstone, Kent, engine maker, Jan. 20
Hodgson Joseph, Whitehaven, merchant Jan. 16
Hollins Francis, Ashboru, Derby, mercer, Jan. 22
Holmes Edward, Crosby square, merchant, Feb. 17
Howard James and John, Burnley, Lancaster, cotton spinners, Jan. 25
Hunt Samuel John, Norwich, duffield manufacturer, Feb 2
Hurry Ives, Richard Powles, and James Hurry, Nag's Head court, Gracechurch street merchants, Feb. 27
Ibberson Samuel, Ludgate hill, silk mercer, Jan. 30
Ireland Daniel, Portlea, tallow chandler. Feb. 13
Jackson Jun. Yarmouth, Norfolk, chemist, Jan. 2
Jackson John, Farnham, Surry, surgeon, Jan. 30
Jackson Henry, Mincing lane, merchant, March 3
Jackson Peter, Manchester, small-ware manufacturer, Jan. 21
James William, Swansea, shopkeeper, Feb. 3
Jepson George, Prescot, Lancaster, grocer, Jan. 26
Jones Abraham, Portsea, slopseller, Jan. 27
Keale Henry, Liverpool, merchant Feb 1
Kent William, Upper Russel street, Bermondsey, tanner, Jan. 20

Knight

Knight George, Holloway, Islington, builder, Jan. 13
Lanes John, Thomas Frafer, and Thomas Royllton, Nicholas lane, merchants Feb. 3
Lawrence John Stainground, Huntingdon, tanner, Jan. 30
Layton Michael, Kennington, stone mason, Feb 3
Leach William, Hurton, York, woolstapler, Feb. 7
Lewis Lewis, and Frances, Newcastle upon Tyne, millioners, Jan. 27
Lifter Paul, Heptonstall; William Lifter, Mortons, and John Longbottom, Steeton, York, cotton spinners, Feb. 5
Livermore Thomas, sen. Chelmsford, grocer, Feb. 13
Lloyd Thomas Hughes, Poultry, and Walworth Common, flate merchant. Jan. 6
Loat Richard, Long Acre, ironmonger Jan. 27
Lucas William, Cheapside, warehouseman, Jan. 27
Luxton John Exeter, linen draper, Feb 13
Maine Edward, St. Swithin's lane, merchant, Feb. 6
Marriott James, Burnley, Lancaster, cotton spinner, Feb. 9
Matthews William, Brown's lane, Spitalfields, carpenter, Jan. 27
M'Leod William, Upper Crown street, Westminster, army agent, Jan. 16
Merrick John, Mark lane, merchant, Feb. 3
Merrick John and Samuel Ruskin, Mark lane, merchants, Feb. 3
Middleton Thomas, Maiden lane, Batt e bridge, blue manufacturer, Jan. 20
Middleton Thomas, Liverpool, cotton manufacturer, Jan. 27
Mile Charles, Bermondsey street, Southwark fellmonger, Jan. 25
Mills James, Wood within Saddleworth, York, clothier, Feb. 7
Mitchell Thomas, Hatton court, Threadneedle street, merchant. Jan. 27
Morfare Thomas, and John Brown, Gofwell ftreet, Feb. 27
Morle Thomas, Wood ftreet, Cheapfide, factor. Jan. 27
Mould en y Winchefter, cabinet maker, Feb 10
Munns Henry, Kentish-ridge, paper stainer. Jan. 27
Newcomb Oliver, Golden square, Cavendish square, upholsterer. Jan. 30
Nightingale Thomas, Newsbury, York, mercer, Jan. 11
Ogden John Oldham, Lancaster, hatter, Jan 20
Ogilvy Oldham, jun. and John Chalmers, Jeffry's square, Merchants, Feb. 3
Palke Richard, Little Hempfton, Devon, coal merchant, Feb. 15
Parkins John, sen. and jun. Ludgate hill, bookfellers, Feb. 3
Parkins John. sen. Ludgate hill, bookfeller. Feb. 3
Pearson John, Pudfey, York clothier, Feb. 3
Perking an William Gee, Bawtry, York, banker, Feb. 10
Plumbe Thomas, Ormfkirk, Lancaster, manufacturer, Jan. 27
Plumbe Thomas and John Woods, Ormfkirk, manufacturers Jan. 27
Pollack benjamin, Sheffield, watchmaker. Jan. 31
Porter John and William Monkman, Silver ftreet, Wood ftreet, warehousemen. March 3
Potts James, White Bear yard, Backhill, Middlefex, looking-glafs frame maker, Jan. 13
Price John, Finsbury fquare, merchant, March 3
Reichenbeck John Godfrey Henry, Sherborne lane, merchant, Jan. 23
Richards Abel, Oxford ftreet, linen-draper, Jan 13
Riddelsforffer George Adolphus, Whitechapel, haberdasher Jan. 2
Rofe William, Kenfington, brewer, Feb 10
Rofs Daniel Alcock, Gracechurch ftreet, hofier. Jan. 28
Shaw John, Newgate ftreet, linen draper, Jan 6
Sherratt William, Birmingham, carrier, Jan. 24
Sly George, Wandfead, Eflex, flock broker. Jan. 20
Taylor John, Brown's lane, Spitalfields, baker. Jan 30
Thompfon William, Woodford, Eflex, apothecary Jan. 23
Toulmin Oliver, Eflex ftreet, Strand, navy agent, Jan. 13
Tyrrel John, Mansion ftreet, ironmonger, March 10
Waller William, Exeter, ironmonger, Jan. 27
Ward Thomas, Oxford market, tallow chandler, Jan. 23
Warner Edward, jun. Little New ftreet, Shoe lane, lamp manufacturer, Feb. 3
Wighton John, Cateaton ftreet, woollen draper, Feb. 10
Wigzell Thomas, Jewry ftreet, wine merchant, Feb. 3
Wilds James, Manchester, common brewer, Jan. 23
Wilkinfon Thomas, Cateaton ftreet, woollen draper, Feb. 10
Wilks Charles, Birmingham, ftationer. Jan. 17
Willfon John, Beak ftreet, Golden fquare men's mercer, Jan. 27
Woodroffe Edmund, Widdlafton, Glocester, iron manufacturer, Feb. 9
Young Alexander, St. Mary at Hill, London, merchant, Feb. 10

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON:

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

THE following is a general bill of all the christenings and burials in London, from Dec. 13, 1808, to Dec. 12, 1809:

Christened	Males 9981	19,612	
	Females .. 9631		
Buried	Males 8636	16,080	
	Females .. 8044		

Whereof have died,

Under two years of age	4937
Between two and five	1916
Five and ten	754
Ten and twenty	566
Twenty and thirty	1145
Thirty and forty	1472
Forty and fifty	1748
Fifty and sixty	1419
Sixty and seventy	1283
Seventy and eighty	1053
Eighty and ninety	369
Ninety and a hundred	54
A hundred	2

Decreased in the burials this year, 5274.

There have been executed in the city of London and county of Surry, 16; of which number six only have been reported to be buried (as such) within the bills of mortality.

Within a few years the bed of the River Thames has altered so much at Woolwich, that where a line-of-battle ship formerly floated, with many of her stores on board, a frigate, with nothing in her, will now ground; and, notwithstanding 120,000 tons of mud and soil have been taken out of that part of the river, within the last ten months, no relief has been afforded to the ships at the moorings.

The following is a statement of the strong beer brewed by the twelve first houses, from July 5, 1809, to January 5, 1810:—

No.	*Barrels.*
1. *Meux, Reids, and Co. ..	100,222
2. Barclay, Perkins, and Co.	86,547
3. Hanbury and Co.	56,033
4. Whitbread and Co.	47,669
5. Henry Meux and Co.	42,395
6. Brown and Parry	39,573
7. Felix Calvert and Co.	36,745
8. Combe and Co.	34,173
9. Goodwyn and Co.	28,330
10. Elliott and Co.	21,555
11. Taylor and Co.	20,923
12 Clowes and Co.	16,295

The number of fires, exclusive of chimneys, in London, from January 1, to December 31, 1809, is as follows:—

In quarter ending	March 31	73
	June 30	77
	Sept. 30	58
	Dec. 31	85
		293

The new renters of Drury-lane Theatre

* This is the greatest quantity ever brewed within the above period in any one brewery.

have

have agreed to the reduction of their annuities one half on the rebuilding of the theatre, and have also come to the resolution of making a deposit of 10,000l. in addition to the insurance-money, in order to set the work in motion. It is said, that the proprietors, with the concurrence of the trustees and new renters, have resolved, that the new theatre shall not be built upon too large a scale; but that the size shall be between that of the old theatre, and that which was built by Mr Holland. It is in fact intended, that it shall hold no more than 500l. and consequently the expense of conducting it, as well as the direction, will be proportionally light.

On the 1st of January, about eleven o'clock at night, a dreadful fire broke out in the premises of Mr. Pocock, a coal and timber merchant, at Whitefriars Wharf, between Blackfriars-bridge and the Temple. Those extensive premises were soon completely in flames, and continued burning until the whole of their valuable contents, consisting of immense piles of coals and timber, were entirely consumed. The extensive range of stabling, belonging to Mr. Pocock, and several valuable horses also, shared the same fate. The greatest apprehensions were entertained for the houses which surround the timber-yard, but they escaped destruction, though not without considerable damage. The great heat which this immense body of fire threw out, prevented the engines from approaching near enough to produce any effect. Some apprehensions were entertained for the Grand Junction Canal Store-house, and, even in the Inner Temple several engines were brought down to the bottom of King's Bench Walk, under the idea that the fire might possibly extend to that quarter. The fire consumed near 30,000l. worth of timber, 7000l. of which had been landed but a few days before, and was not insured. Of eighteen horses, only seven were saved.

A large elegant building has lately been completed near the west gate of the Tower, for excise-officers, for the better accommodation of the mercantile interest, as being contiguous to the Custom house. The new Mint, to the east of the Tower, is nearly completed; from which a grand opening is to be made, to afford a view of Trinity-square.

MARRIED.

At Mary le-bone, John Goodford, esq. of Yeovil, Somerset, to Charlotte, fourth daughter of the late Sir Montague Cholmeley, bart.—Joseph Minet, esq. to Elizabeth, second daughter of the late John Brissault, esq of Southampton.—George Hannam, esq. of Bromston House, Isle of Thanet, to Charlotte Louisa, youngest daughter of the late John Bristow, esq. of Calcutta.—W. J. Eldridge, esq. captain in the Hon. East India Company's service, to Miss Tadman, eldest daughter of the late Lance Tadman, esq. of New House, in Northfleet.

Robert Smyth, esq. of Upper Guilford-street, to Miss Julia Pemberton, of Gough House, Chelsea.

Robert Metcalf, esq. to Jane, youngest daughter of Samuel Wharton, esq. of Scarborough.

Stephen Oliver, esq. of Keisby, Lincolnshire, to Miss Roberts, of Leatherhead, Surry.

At Cripplegate church, Mr. James Goolden, to Miss Jeffreys, only daughter of the late Zachary J. esq. of Kingsdown House, Wilts.

At Lambeth, E. Briggs. esq. to Miss Sarah Stow, of Ripley, Surry.

At Newington Butts, Mr. Theakston, of Christ church, solicitor, to Miss Holdsworth, only daughter of Thomas H. esq. of Walworth.—Olinthus Gilbert Gregory, L.L.D. of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, to Miss Beddome, eldest daughter of Brandon Beddome, esq. of Walworth.

At Chiswick, Lord Granville Leveson Gower, brother of the Marquis of Stafford, to Lady Harriet Cavendish, daughter of the Duke of Devonshire.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Charles Sherriff, esq. to Mary Ann, daughter of Mr. William Brown, of Green-street, Grosvenor-square.—Thomas Darly Coventry, esq. to Miss Esten, of Half-moon-street.

At St. Andrew's, Holborn, Henry H. Aysh ford, esq. to Miss Carr, of Thavies' Inn.

At St. John's, Clerkenweil, Charles Thomas Macklin, esq. of Huntingford, Herts, to Charlotte Susanna, eldest daughter of Mr. John Moore, of St John's-square.

At Hackney, Mr. William Kemmish, printer, of the Borough, to Miss Rhodes, of Shacklewell Lodge.

William Payne Georges, esq. of Foley Place, to Julia Ann, daughter of the late Captain Tupper.

At Stepney, Mr. T. H. Bennett, of Watling-street, to Charlotte, daughter of Wm. Tyler, esq. of Mile-end.

At Greenwich, Joseph Pitt, esq. of Plymouth, to Miss Eliza Ann Symons, of Newington.

Rev. John Hooper, M.A. to Sophia, second daughter of the Rev. Robert Simpson, M. A. of the College, Hoxton.

DIED.

In the City Road, where she was on a visit, *Mrs. Gates*, wife of Mr. John G. of Great Queen-street, Lincoln's inn-fields. She has left four young children to deplore her loss.

In Gower-street, *Mrs. Wombwell*, widow of John W. esq.

At Clapham, *Miss Bacon*, eldest daughter of the late John B. esq. R. A.

At Kennington, *Mr. James Redfern*, of the Bank of England, 40.

At Maryland Point, Stratford, *Mrs. Sophia George*, wife of Mr. Edward G. of the Bank of England.

George Swaffield, esq 87, late cashier of the Victualling department of the Navy Office, the duties of which situation he most faithfully performed more than 60 years.

In

In Stanhope-street, *Vice-Admiral Deares.*

At Stanmore, *Richard Corbet*, esq

Mrs. Young relict of William Y. esq. of Chancery-lane.

In Hill street, Berkeley-square, *Sir Henry Strachey*, master of the King's Household.

In Abingdon-street, *Mrs. Ashley*, relict of the late, and mother of the present, manager of the oratorios.

Mrs. Barlow, relict of Francis B. esq. of the Crown Office, 79.

In Mansion House-street, *Henry Jones*, esq.

In Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, *Mrs. Wainwright*, 74.

In Montague-street, Russell-square, *Wm. Norris*, esq.

In Lombard street, *John Reeves*, esq. banker.

In Charles street, Spitalfields, *John Newman*, esq.

In Charterhouse-square, *Mrs Bridges.*

In Duke-street, Grosvenor-square, *Caven Delane*, esq.

At Ealing Barrs, *Charles Roberts*, esq. 90.

At Walthamstow, *John Allen*, esq. 69.

In St. Paul's Church-yard, *Mrs. Baker*, wife of John B. esq.

At Lambeth, *Mrs. Northcote*, relict of Henry N. esq.

In Newman-street, *J. D. Ergleheart*, esq.

In Bell's Buildings, Salisbury-square, *John Barton*, esq. jun. solicitor, 38.

In John-street, Bedford-row, in his 68th year, *Nathaniel Newnham*, esq. Alderman of the city of London, and Colonel of the West London Militia. His abilities, integrity, and manly firmness of character, early brought him into public life, and raised him to situations of the highest trust and dignity in the city. In 1774, he was chosen alderman of the Vintry Ward; in 1776 he served the office of sheriff; in 1780, he was returned one of the members for the city; in 1783, he was chosen Lord Mayor; in 1784, he was again returned for the city of London; and in the next Parliament he sat for Ludgershal, in Wiltshire. He afterwards withdrew entirely from parliamentary business, and divided his attention between his regiment and the extensive concerns of his banking-house. He was likewise president of St. Thomas's Hospital, and at the time of his death was serving, for the second time, as master to the Mercers' Company. How greatly he was respected in his public capacity, the above facts of themselves declare; in every relation of domestic life he was endeared by his sweetness of disposition, his generosity, his benevolence, and the warmth and steadiness of his attachments. Few men ever lived more beloved, or died more regretted.

At Ham Common, *Mary*, Countess of Courtown, wife to the Earl of Courtown, and daughter and co-heiress of Richard Powys, esq. of Hintlesham Hall, in Suffolk, by Lady Mary Brundenell, sister of the late Duke of Montague. She has left issue, Viscount Stopford, Comptroller of the King's Household, and three other sons.

Mr. Levi, a diamond and pearl merchant, of Haydon-square. He threw himself from the top of the Monument, and was dashed to pieces. It appears that he went to the person who has the charge of the Monument, and said he expected to meet three ladies there; after waiting some time, he paid his money, and said he would go up, and requested he would send the ladies to him. In a few minutes the keeper found he had thrown himself from the top. Mr. Levi had been on 'Change about eleven o'clock, perfectly well, and had made appointments with several gentlemen to meet them in the afternoon. He walked several times round the outside of the iron railing before he sprang off, and in falling, the body turned over and over before it reached the ground. When near the bottom, it came in contact with one of the griffins which ornament the lower part of the building. He alighted at last on his head, in Monument-yard, and expired without a groan. A convulsive motion of the shoulders was all the appearance of life the body exhibited, when approached immediately after the fall. His head was terribly shattered, and the brain protruded at different parts. The face was so much disfigured, that he was with difficulty recognised. The immediate cause of the act is supposed to have been a failure in a commercial speculation. His age was about 45, and his character very respectable.

Mrs. Catharine Arnold, of the Commercial Road, relict of Mr. William A. late of St. George's in the East. She was exemplary as a wife, widow, and friend; and remarkable for strength of mind, power of memory, and acuteness in discriminating characters.

At the house of Messrs. M'Andrews and Co. in Thames-street, *Mr. William Shirley*, of Crosby-row, Walworth. Mr. Shirley left home in the morning in his usual state of health; having business to transact at the house of Messrs. M'Andrews and Co. he was there seized with a violent complaint in the stomach, and had scarcely reached the dining room when he suddenly expired. It is not possible, in the small space allotted to this notice, to do justice to the excellent character of the individual whose death it records. His memory will be perpetuated in the hearts of his relatives and friends. Integrity of mind, and amiableness of manners, were never more strikingly displayed than in the life of Mr. Shirley.

In Wells-street, Oxford-street, *Tiberius Cavallo*, esq. F.R.S. This gentleman was the son of an eminent physician of Naples, where he was born in the year 1749. His original destination was to be initiated at London into a mercantile profession; and he came to England with that view in the year 1771. But the

the study of nature displaying superior attractions, he was seduced from the accompting-house, to embrace the leisure of a philosophical retreat; and acquired a well-merited reputation as a digester and elucidator of philosophical discoveries. In the year 1779, he was admitted a member of the Neapolitan Academy of Sciences, as well as of the Royal Society of London. The publications of Mr. Cavallo have been as follows:—A Complete Treatise of Electricity in Theory and Practice, with Original Experiments; one volume, octavo, 1777, (enlarged to three volumes in 1795.)—An Essay on the Theory and Practice of Medical Electricity; one volume, octavo, 1780.—A Treatise on the Nature and Properties of Air, and other Permanently Elastic Fluids, (with an Introduction to Chemistry;) one volume, quarto. 1781.—The History and Practice of Aërostation; one volume, octavo, 1785.—Mineralogical Tables; folio, (accompanied with an octavo explanatory pamphlet,) 1785.—A Treatise on Magnetism, in Theory and Practice, with Original Experiments; one volume, octavo, 1787.—Description and Use of the Telescopical Mother-of-Pearl Micrometer, invented by T. C. a pamphlet, octavo, 1793.—An Essay on the Medicinal Properties of Factitious Airs, with an Appendix on the Nature of Blood; one volume, octavo, 1795.—For the progress and diffusion of science, we are indebted not more to the happy efforts of original genius, than to the judicious industry of those authors, who from time to time, employ their talents in digesting and elucidating successive discoveries. The distinguished rank which Mr. Cavallo held in this useful class of philosophic labourers, is sufficiently known. His treatises on popular and interesting branches of physics, may be justly esteemed the best elementary works which are extant in our language. They possess every requisite of such performances, perspicuity of style, proper selection of materials, and clear arrangement. The merit of Mr. Cavallo is not, however, the merit of a merely judicious compiler. He never aspires indeed to form new and comprehensive views; yet he generally improves, in some degree, the stock of valuable facts, by his own occasional experiments. More than thirty years have elapsed since the Treatise of Electricity was first presented to the public. During the interval it has passed through repeated impressions, and the recent discoveries in electricity affording large additions of curious and useful matter, the work was successively augmented from one volume to three. It is unquestionably the neatest, the clearest, and the most sensible, elementary treatise to be found on this popular science; and it is excellently adapted to furnish the mind with those brilliant images and facts, which provoke inquisitive genius to closer and more profound researches. The principal intention of the Essay on the Theory and Practice of Medical Electricity, was to announce the improvements then lately made in the administration of this new and singular medicine. The Treatise on Air is a very useful performance, especially when considered in reference to the state of this interesting branch of philosophy at the time of its publication. The great number and variety, as well as the importance, of the discoveries then lately made by Dr. Priestley, and other philosophers here and on the Continent, upon this subject, and in various other branches of experimental philosophy connected with it, rendered a collection of the most important facts and observations, methodically arranged under distinct heads, peculiarly useful to those wishing to cultivate this extensive and interesting part of experimental knowledge. A somewhat similar, but smaller compilation, had been before executed by the ingenious author of the Treatise on Gases; as likewise by M. Macquer, in the last edition of his Dictionary of Chemistry; but Mr. Cavallo performed the task in a much more comprehensive and particular manner, his object having been to instruct those possessed of little or no previous knowledge of the subject. The judicious and entertaining volume on Aërostation is divided into two parts; one containing the history, and the other the practice, of the art. The first experiments on this subject appear to have been made by Mr. Cavallo himself, early in the year 1782; and an account of them was read to the Royal Society on the 20th of June, in that year. They were not indeed successful, because they were made on too small a scale; and it is well known that the Montgolfiers succeeded in France, by happily making the trial in large, on a principle by them misunderstood. His publication, however, laid the public under considerable obligations to Mr. Cavallo, as no one in this country had yet written scientifically upon this new and philosophic art. In the mineralogical tables the excellent system sketched by Cronstedt, corrected and improved by Bergman, and farther enlarged by Kirwan, is disposed in two very useful tables, each filling one side of a large sheet. One of them contains the four classes of minerals, divided into orders and genera, with the principal properties of each: the other, all the particular species and varieties, ranged under the respective divisions; those which are compounded of two or more ingredients, being placed in that class or order to which their principal ingredient belongs. The treatise on magnetism exhibits a comprehensive view of our knowledge on that subject. The ingenious author has collected from former writers whatever was useful or curious, and added many new observations. He has disposed the various particulars in that order, which naturally leads the reader from the simplest to the most intricate part of the subject, by the paths which are plainest and shortest. It is not quite forty years since

since the artificial aërial fluids began to be administered as remedies to the human body. The uncertainty, and the errors of the early applications, rendered the progress of the practice slow and doubtful; and has the experience, or the success, of recent and more numerous practitioners, been sufficient to determine the precise power of the aërial fluids, or to dissipate the doubts which are still entertained concerning their use. A desire of extricating the subject from the conflicts of contrary opinions, established prejudices, and opposite interests, induced Mr. Cavallo to his last publication; and his principal aim in its compilation has been, to exhibit a concise view of ascertained facts, to separate them from suppositions and hypotheses, and to point out the ways of investigating the farther uses of factitious airs. Mr. Cavallo was also the author of several papers, published at different times in the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London.

In St. Martin's-street, Leicester-fields, *Mrs. Jones*, but who had for some time resumed her maiden-name of Miss Paris. She was the daughter of Monsieur Paris, a French emigrant of rank, who, together with his wife and child, was protected by the benevolence and liberality of Mr. Pearce, member for Northallerton. Her father has been dead some years: her mother died lately. Miss Paris was placed by this gentleman in a respectable school, near Brunswick-square, and one evening at the Foundling Hospital formed an acquaintance with a gentleman of the name of Jones, a very respectable young man, serving in the navy. Having found out his lodgings, without invitation on his part, she eloped to him in the dead of night.—He received her, but respecting her situation, and with a tenderness which is creditable to him, restored her to her governess. Shortly afterwards he visited in the family, made proposals of marriage; was accepted by Mr. Pearce, and, in his presence, and by his consent as her guardian, he was married to Miss Paris. Some trifling settlement, not exceeding sixty pounds per annum, was made by Mr. Pearce upon this young lady, and we believe that Mr. Jones received scarcely any pecuniary advantage by the marriage. He was in the navy, and the son of a wealthy and respectable tradesman, we believe an army clothier. He took his wife to his father's house, who received her with parental attention, and offered to contribute every thing to her happiness. But such was the perverseness and unhappy indiscretion of this young woman, that she soon quarrelled with her husband's family, and obliged him to remove her to lodgings, either in Camden Town, or Edgeware road. They lived here about a month, when, having reason to be dissatisfied with her extravagance and conduct, he procured her to be watched, one evening, out of the house, and she was traced, in company with a young officer, whose arm she appears to have seized casually in the street, to a notorious brothel. In these circumstances, Mr. Jones proceeded with remarkable tenderness; but, upon taxing his wife with her infidelity, she made no justification, acknowledged it without reserve or hesitation; protested her insuperable hatred and contempt of her husband; slighted his proffered conditional forgiveness; eloped from his house, and immediately went upon the town. Her prostitution was undisguised and promiscuous; she became, with respect to personal virtue, wholly abandoned; and her consequence was, that she was compelled, very lately, to take refuge in a hospital—the asylum of criminal disease, and indigent indiscretion. Upon being restored to health, she disdained all invitation to repentance, which the kindness of her friends induced them to make. She again broke out into her profligate courses; and it is to be feared, that mortification and violence of passion, concurring with intemperance, upon a mind wholly vacant and unimpressed with moral and religious principles, induced her to shorten her course, and terminate her career of profligacy by poison. It is, however, but charitable to conclude that her mind was disordered. Her person was extremely beautiful, her age seventeen; her figure light and delicate, and her manners truly prepossessing. She sung, and understood music well, and possessed many of the customary accomplishments of females; but of real solid education, of mental improvement, of moral and Christian knowledge, she had not the faintest vestige—never was Savage in this respect more unenlightened. This statement is made, from personal knowledge, in justice to those who survive her. With respect to her death, the circumstances are truly dreadful. She had prepared three phials of opium, two of which she swallowed; and she is said to have died with a spirit of dreadful—we should almost say, diabolical perverseness; for no persuasion nor force could make her, when seized with the nausea of the poison, to take any antidote to the draughts. She would not suffer the medical men to approach her; and though after stupefaction came on, they administered every known medicine, they all failed of effect. From the concurrent testimony of several witnesses, at the coroner's inquest, held to inquire into the circumstances of her death, the jury, without hesitation, returned a verdict of insanity.

In Great-Russell-street, Bloomsbury, *Captain Donald Stewart*, of the Lord Nelson Harwich packet.

In Cleveland-row, Westminster, after a long illness, the *Rev. C. De Guiffardiere*, rector of Newington Butts, Middlesex, and of Great Berkhamstead, Herts, one of the French preachers at the chapel at St. James's, and a prebendary in the Cathedral Church of Sarum, 69.

PROVINCIAL

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

MARRIED.] At Newcastle, Mr. Thomas Chapman, of the Ordnance Office, Tynemouth, to Miss Jessy Martineau — James Dixon, esq. lieutenant in the third West York militia, to Miss Dale, late of Doncaster.

At Stamfordham, Mr. Riddal Dodd, of Killingworth White House, to Miss Eliz. Charlton, of East Matfen.

At Lamberton Toll-bar, Mr. Alexander Moor, of Berwick, to Miss Laing.

The Rev. Mr. Hayton, curate of Sunderland, to Miss Eliz. Mason.

Died.] At Durham, Mr. Matthew Young, 49.

At Berwick, Mrs. Nicholson, 39.—Roderic M'Kullock, an out-pensioner of Chelsea Hospital, 80.

At Wedderburne House, Berwick, General Home, of Wedderburne, 85.

At Holy Island, Mrs. Lewins, 83.

At Langley Ford, Mr. King, 80.

At Birtley, Mrs. Oliver.

At Sunderland, Mrs. Wilkinson, 67.—Mrs. Nicholson.—Mrs. Dickinson, of the Crown inn, 46.

At Bolam, Robert Horsley, esq.

At Kirkharle, Sir William Loraine, Bart. 60.

At Elford, Mary, relict of Mr. Edward Prior, of Killingworth, 85.

At Newcastle, Mrs. Hood.—Isabella, wife of Mr. George Montgomery.—Miss Crofton, 62.—Miss Jane Paxton.—Mr. William Angas.—Mr. Samuel Arthur, 79.

At Nunland's House, near Berwick, Mrs. Wood, relict of James W. esq surgeon, and mother of Dr. W. of Newcastle, 79.

At Dukesfield, near Hexham, Mr. Westgarth, agent to T. R. Beaumont, esq.

At Morpeth, Mrs. Midford, wife of George M. esq 66.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. Robert Smart, 62.—Mrs. Ness.—Mrs. Marshall.—Mr. William Coxen, 84.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

On the 4th of December, a school was opened at Rally-green, in the county of Cumberland, solely instituted and supported by the Rev. Mr. Myers, of Shipley-hall, rector of Edenham, in Lincolnshire, for the instruction of twenty girls, in succession for ever, in all the necessary and useful branches of female education, whose parents (sober and industrious labourers) belong to the united parishes of Millom and Thwaits.

About a year ago, a few individuals in Kendal established a society, under the name of the Kendal Female Society, for visiting and relieving the sick poor; and by the report of the committee, just published, it appears that the society has distributed, in provisions and clothes, to 145 persons, the value of 67l. 5s. 6½d. exclusive of three casks of wine, which cost 6l. 1s. 6d. and that the general supply of clothing in use, and resumable, consists of blankets, sheets, bolsters, shirts, flannel bed-gowns, &c.

The number of christenings, marriages, and deaths, during the year 1809, in the two parishes in Carlisle, independent of christenings at the several dissenting places of public worship, is as follows:

St. Mary's.		St. Cuthbert's.	
Christenings	238	Christenings	176
Marriages	55	Marriages	36
Deaths	207	Deaths	161

Total—414 christenings, 91 marriages, 368 deaths: being an excess of 46 births above the deaths, in the year 1809. And, since 1803, an increase of 68 births; a decrease in the marriages of 44; and an increase in burials of 53.

The school established in Carlisle on the plan of Dr. Bell and Mr. Lancaster, opens a prospect of the most extensive utility. Lord Lonsdale, some time ago, very liberally granted for the use of the school a part of his premises in Fisher-street; where the committee have visited, and expressed themselves highly gratified with the rapid progress made by the children. As, however, the institution was in some respect rather deficient as to plan, a master of abilities has been engaged, and Mr. Curwen, who may justly be denominated the father of the establishment, has, with great liberality, sent the master of his own school from Workington, to put it upon a still more respectable footing. It must give the philanthropic mind the sincerest pleasure to observe, that in every place the spirit of illiberality which would deny the great bulk of the people the blessings of education, is nearly,

if not altogether, extinguished; and that the universal opinion is, that before the poorer classes can practise the duties of Christianity, and become good members of society, it is necessary they should know the precepts of the one, and the obligations which bind them to the other.

Married.] At Carlisle, Mr. Isaac Hudson, solicitor, to Miss Lowthian.

At Penrith, Mr. Matthew Soulby, bookseller, to Miss Wharton, of Eamont Bridge.

At Dacres, Mr. Thomas Dawson, of Stainton, to Miss Garnett.

At Whitehaven, Captain J. T. Hodgson, to Miss Harrison.

Died.] At Kendal, Mrs. Atkinson, 84.—Mrs. Harling, 21.—Miss Ann Cornthwaite, daughter of Mr. C. of the Globe, 16.—Mrs. Alice Rooke, wife of Mr. R. of the Nelson tavern.

At Cockermouth, Mr. John Johnstone, 65.

At Corby Castle, Philip Howard, esq. 79.

At Winton, Thomas Munkhouse, esq 79.

At Douglas, in the Isle of Man, aged 54, William Hough, esq. This gentleman was a captain upon half-pay, and owed his commission to the favour of their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Cumberland and Cambridge, to whom Mr. Hough was recommended by the innoxious hilarity and amusing mirthfulness of his manners. In his early days Mr. Hough made a considerable figure in the circles of fashion. He was cotemporary at the Charter-house, and at Cambridge, with the present Primate of England, and with the Chancellor of Ireland; and in such of his school-mates and companions in more advanced life, as happen to survive him, the mention of his name can hardly fail to excite many interesting recollections. The entanglement, in a twenty-years Chancery litigation, of a large fortune which Mr. Hough inherited from a father, far more thrifty than his son, disarranged the whole system of his domestic life; whilst in the management of what escaped the protection of the law and the benevolence of the money-lender, it would certainly be more easy to praise the good-nature than the discretion of Mr. Hough himself. A few refractory creditors, together with the total destitution of all sympathy, in quarters where the sentiment had been most natural, exiled Mr. Hough from his country for many years.

At Carlisle, Mr. James Richardson, 82. He had been 36 years parish-clerk at St. Cuthbert's.—Mary, wife of Mr. M'Mullin, 83.

At Croglin, Mr John Muncaster.

At Hallees, Mr. James Murray, 91.

At Penrith, Mrs Hodgson.

At Stainton, Mrs. Mary Cragg, 81.—Mr. E. Bowman.

At Wigton, Miss Ann Saul, daughter of Mr. Isaac S. 18.

At Workington, Mr. Henry Beeby, 77.

At Whitehaven, Mrs. Jane Holmes.—Mrs. Bridget Hinde, 86.

At Maryport, Mrs. Betty Scott.

At Byersteads, Mrs. Mary Caddy.

YORKSHIRE.

At Doncaster, the baptisms, marriages, and burials, in 1809, are as follow:

Baptisms	215—decrease	12
Marriages	64—increase	10
Burials	160—increase	21

At the late quarterly meeting of the Holderneess Agricultural Society, the question discussed was, "The value of straw for sale, or for manure, and the effect of stubble before and after ploughing being estimated—Is it the best husbandry, to mow, or to shear white corn?" As to the general question, whether it is the best husbandry to mow or to shear white corn, the members present differed in opinion; but the majority of them were in favour of shearing. Some important communications were made by Thomas Grimston, of Grimston Garth, esq. for which, and his active and useful zeal upon many former occasions, to promote the agricultural interest of the country, the society felt themselves highly obliged, and voted him their cordial and unanimous thanks.

As some workmen were cutting down an elm belonging to Mr. Jepson, of Conisbrough, they discovered, in the heart of the tree, a horse-shoe, with a nail in it, in excellent preservation. It is supposed that it must have lain in the tree for fifty years. The elm is five feet in circumference. Mr. Green, of High-street, Sheffield, has the shoe in his possession.

An appropriate and classically-elegant monument, by Westmacot, is just erected in York Cathedral, to the revered memory of the late Dr. Burgh. It is placed in the chapel behind the choir, and exhibits a full-length emblematical figure of Religion, sustaining with her right hand a cross, and having her left placed on a book, entitled, "On the Holy Trinity." Adjoining, is an altar, with the name BURGH on the upper part, and in the centre, a glory, diverging from the letters J. H. S. On the base or pedestal of the monument, is a brief Latin memorial of the dates and places of Dr. Burgh's nativity and death; and beneath is the following poetic inscription, written by John Bacon Sawrey Morritt, esq.

Lost in a jarring world's tumultuous cries,
Unmark'd around us sink the good and wise;
Here BURGH is laid; a venerable name,
To virtue sacred, not unknown to fame;
Let those he lov'd, let those who lov'd him, tell
How dear he liv'd, and how lamented fell;
Tell of the void his social spirit left,
Of comforts long enjoyed, for ever left,
Of wit that gilded many a sprightlier hour,
Of kindness when the scene of joy was o'er,
Of truth's ethereal beam, by learning giv'n,
To guide his virtues to their native heav'n;
Nor shall their sorrowing voice be heard unmov'd
While gratitude is left, or goodness lov'd,

But

But list'ning crowds this honour'd tomb attend,
And children's children bless their father's friend.

Married.] At Skelbrook, the Rev. W. Snowden, of Doncaster, to Miss England.

At Hull, Mr. John Featherstone, to Mary, grand-daughter of Thomas Brook, esq.

At Burythorp, near Malton, William Preston, esq. to Miss Johnson, daughter of Mr. John J. of Welton.

At York, Mr. Mather, surgeon, to Miss Clough, daughter of the late John C. esq.

At Acomb, John Pearson, esq. of Leeds, to Sarah, eldest daughter of the late T. D. Garencieres, esq. of York.

At Hedun, the Rev. Joseph Thompson, of Riplingham, to Miss Burstall, daughter of the late John B. esq.

At Leeds, Charles Weddall, esq. of Selby, to Miss Motley, daughter of James M. esq. of Osmondthorp House.

Died.] At York, Mr. Thomas Surr, 52.

At Hull, Mrs. Sarah Stephenson.—Major-general Hewgill, commander of the troops in the garrison at this place, 49.—Mrs. Kemplay, 81.—Mr. Thomas Williamson, 58.—Mrs. Benson, wife of Mr. Joseph B. methodist preacher.

At Bridlington, Lieutenant J. S. Harrison, of the 1st West York militia, 30.

At Wakefield, Mrs. Mann, 37.

At Whitby, Mr. George Sanderson, 70.

At West Hill, near Shellfield, Mr. J. Williamson, 97.

At Holbeck, Mrs. Hague, relict of the Rev. Joseph H. 91.

At Cottingham, Mrs. Moxon, mother of William M. esq of that place, 77.

At Drypool, Mrs. Langley, relict of Ensign L.

At Boroughbridge, Mat. Glenton, esq. 79.

At Bedale, Mrs. Caroline Raper, a maiden lady, last surviving child of Thomas R. esq.

At Leeds, Maria, youngest daughter of Mr. Thomas Bolland.—Mrs. Northern.—Mrs. Westwood.—Mrs. Trant, wife of Mr. William Thomas T. of that place, druggist, 74. She was much respected by all who knew her.

At Badsworth, Mr. William Milton.

At Sheffield, Mr. J. Barlow.

At Wetherby, Mr. Thomas Walker, 69.

At Great Driffield, Mr. George Conyers, solicitor.

At Rotherham, within a few hours of each other, Mr. and Mrs. Carnelly, of the Packhorse inn.

At Carlton, in Coverdale, Mr. William Walker. His death is not more lamented by the neighbourhood where he resided, than by his numerous acquaintance in Skipton, where he formerly lived as a respectable druggist. He was author of "Juvenile Poems," and received a present from the celebrated poet, Mason, on their publication.

At Wormersley Hall, near Ferrybridge, Joseph Thompson, esq.

Near Cottingham, aged 60, George Knowsley, esq. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the East-riding. If widely diffused benevolence, an invariable propriety of conduct, and uniform uprightness, deserve the esteem of survivors, his worth will be had in lasting remembrance.

At Howroyde, in the 86th year of his age, Mr. William Hirst, who had been a faithful servant for more than fifty years to the late Joshua Horton, esq. and to his son. He had attended York races (from pure attachment to the sport) regularly for upwards of forty years, with the exception of the last, and had the honour to be known, and, from the great propriety of his manners, noticed, by many of the distinguished personages who have patronized those meetings during the above period, particularly by such as were of his own standing.

LANCASHIRE.

As two sawyers were employed in cutting up an oak tree, about thirteen inches in diameter, for the use of the Earl of Derby's colliery, in Rainford, in this county, the man in the pit perceived something move, which, on examination, proved to be a full-grown toad. The animal was quite alive when taken up, notwithstanding one of its legs had been cut off by the saw. The cavity in which it was found, was exactly in the centre of the tree, just large enough to contain the body. In the tree, not the least crack or aperture could be discovered that had a communication with the atmosphere. That part of the oak which contained the toad is now in the possession of Mr. John Foster, of Rainford.

Married.] At Walton, John, second son of John Hosken, esq. of Carines, Cornwall, to Miss Harper, daughter of William H. esq. of Everton.

At Liverpool, Captain Youd, to Miss Eliz. Kemp.—R. Pickering, esq to Miss Ann Downward, daughter of Thomas D. esq.

At Birkenhead Priory, Captain Bashford, R. N. to Miss Sophia Lake, daughter of William Charles L. esq.

Died.] At Poulton in the Filde, Mr. Robert Hull.

At Oak House, West Derby, Mrs. Whiteside, wife of Mr. Thomas W. 56.

At Bootle, Mr. Robert Coulburn, 84.

At Rochdale, Mr. John Leech, upwards of thirty years an indefatigable preacher among the methodists, 73

At Manchester, Mrs. Dalton.—Miss Eliz. Cooper.—Mr. James Marshall.—Nancy, daughter of Mr. Foxcroft, Agent to the Commissioners of the Police, 21.

At Lancaster, Miss Shaw.

At Kirkdale, Mr. Thomas Frodsham, 69.

At Wavertree, Mary, second daughter of John Myers, esq.

At Broad Green, near Wavertree, Mrs. Hickson.

At Rainford, Mr. William Fleetwood, 82.

At

At Liverpool, Mr. Benjamin Devaynes—Mrs. Freeland, 26.—Mr. Peter Peill, 27.—Mr Samuel Hope, jun 28.—Mrs. Deane.—Mrs. Thompson.—Tobert, son of Mr. Thomas Joynson, 44.—Mr. John Waterson, 59.—Mr. Richard Roberts.—Mrs. Perrin, wife of Captain P.—Mr. George Smith.—Mrs. Sarah Danson.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. Cotgreave, to Miss Baptiste.—Mr Ralph Law, to Miss Mary Griffiths.—Mr. William Simmons, of Liverpool, to Miss Monk

At Roston, Mr. William Sunderland, of Northwich, to Miss Ann Newton, daughter of Mr. Philip N. of High Leigh.

At Bevington, Mr William Jones, of Wondside, to Miss Pennington, of Tranmere.

At Boden, Mr. William Slader, of Manchester, to Miss Martha Warburton, one of the co-heiresses of the late T. Warburton, esq. of Altrincham.

Died.] At Chester, R. Birks, esq.—Mr. George Currel.

At Gayton Hall, Salisbury, the fifth son of John Townsend, esq.

At Thornycroft, Mrs. Thornycroft, wife of E. T. esq.

At Malpas, Miss Williams, 23.

At Boughton, Mr. Richard Edwards.

At Chrisleton, Miss Harriet Hodson.

DERBYSHIRE.

The following account of a heifer, bred and fed by the Earl of Chesterfield, on Bradby Hall Farm, has been given by Mr. Francis Blaikie, bailiff to his lordship.

The heifer was bred out of an Alderney cow, by a Devonshire bull; was calved in May, 1805, and slaughtered on the 18th of December, 1809.

She was kept in store order until April 1808, when, not proving a breeder, she was put to grazing. During the following winter, she was kept on hay and turnips, and in the summer and autumn of 1809, she was fed on clover, hay, turnips, grains, and ground buck-wheat

Dead Weights, as follows:

Carcase { Fore quarter, 245lbs. } 972lbs. or 12 stone
Ditto .... 245 }
Hind quarter 245 } 3lbs. per quarter.
Ditto, ... 237 }

Tallow cake—Rough fat, 150lbs. or 10 stone, 10lbs. Hide, 69lbs

Bone { Girth below knee, $5\frac{7}{8}$ inches.
Ditto, below hock, $3\frac{2}{3}$ inches.

When alive, the symmetry was admirable; when dead, the carcase was perfect, and the grain of the meat beautiful.

Married.] At Derby, Mr. Charles Eaton, to Miss Shelmerdine.

At Hope, Mr. Bramill, of Eyam, to Miss Ann Cooper.

At Tideswell, the Rev. E Glossop, of Chinley, to Miss Saywell, daughter of James S. esq. of Macclesfield.

Died.] At Quarndon, Mr. Nathaniel Duesbury, 17.

At Derby, Sarah, eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph Pitman, 19.—Mrs. Barber—Mrs. Smith, relict of William Leaper S. esq.

At Summerley, Mrs. Lawrance, 83.

At Mellor, Mr. John Ferns, 72.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The following is an abstract of Baptisms, Burials, &c. within the town of Nottingham, from the 1st of January, 1809, to the 1st of January, 1810:

Parish of St. Mary.

Baptisms....Males, 501—Females, 464—Total, 965.

Burials....Males, 321—Females, 341—Total 662.

Decreased in baptisms, 13.—Increased in burials, 179.

The small-pox in the early part of the year committed great ravages, no less than 93 having died of that disease; and the measles, we understand, were not less fatal.

Parish of St. Nicholas.

Baptisms....Males, 47—Females, 53—Total, 100.

Burials....Males, 51—Females, 56—Total, 107.—Marriages, 50.

Decreased in baptisms, 19.—Increased in burials, 17.—Decreased in marriages, 7.

Parish of St. Peter.

Baptisms....Males, 44—Females, 33.—Total, 77.

Burials....Males, 42—Females, 44—Total, 86.

Decreased in baptisms, 5—Increased in burials, 22.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. Payne, solicitor, to Mrs. Whitehead.—Mr. Thomas Bowler, to Miss Ann Williamson.—Mr. Walter Baldock, of Pinchbeck, Lincoln, to Miss Hannah Ranby.

At Mansfield, Mr. W. Fletcher, to Miss Turner.

Died.] At Beeston, John Ball Mason, esq. 57.

At Nottingham, Mr. Robert Smedley, conveyancer, 47.

At Bulwell, Mr. Samuel Ball, 34.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

The spirit with which improvements are carrying on at Stamford, and the animation given to trade there since the late contested election, is astonishing. Mr. Oddy has added to the number of his houses; and a gentleman, well known as a glass-manufacturer in the city (though not a native of this county, who supports a contrary interest), has built a few likewise, by the name of Schwarzenburgh row, and the projected navigations first suggested by Mr. Oddy, and followed by others, from Stamford to Boston, Lynn, Wisbeach, Northampton, Harborough, Oakham, Melton, Shardlow, &c. will be connected with the Grand Junction, Grand Union, and Grand Trunk Canals, with a view

view to restore to the borough of Stamford its ancient splendour and opulence. Science, literature, and political liberty are likely to be very extensively benefited by the recent addition of two Weekly Papers, to which, it is said, a third will be added to the solitary one formerly published, although those already published are conducted with all the vigour of feelings strongly excited by attachments to opposite political opinions. The extensive and well-digested Navigation plans, brought forward by Mr. Oddy, are so much approved, that subscriptions already exceed the first estimate, and application will be made early in the ensuing Session of Parliament, for acts to carry the projects into immediate execution.

Married.] At Lincoln, Mr. A. Stark, printer of the Lincoln Chronicle, to Miss Jane Trotter.

At Fotherby, Mr. Matthew Shaw, aged 26, to Mrs. Ostler, aged 67.

At Conningsley, Mr. E. Francis, to Ann, second daughter of J. Coupland, esq.

At Stallinborough, Mr. Beck, aged 70, to Miss Mears, 25.

Died.] At Withern, near Louth, Miss Holland, eldest daughter of Jonn H. esq.

At Brocklesby, Mrs. Mary Tyler, 76.

At Bigby, Mr. John Foster, jun. of Caistor.

At Saucethorp, Mr. John Boyers, 73.

At Lincoln, Mrs. Otter.

At the Deanery-house, aged 72, the very Rev. Sir Richard Kaye, Bart. L.L.D. Dean of Lincoln, Rector of Mary-le-bone, Middlesex, and of Clayworth, Nottinghamshire; a Prebendary of the collegiate church of Southwell, Archdeacon of Nottingham, a Governor of Christ's Hospital, London, and member of other charitable corporations. The family of Sir Richard Kaye is of very high antiquity, being descended from Sir J. Kaye, one of the Knights of the warlike table of King Arthur. Sir John, in the reign of William the Conqueror, married the daughter and heiress of Sir John Woodesham, of Woodesham, Knt. an ancient Briton: from him, the 27th in lineal descent, was Sir John, the first Baronet, a Colonel of a regiment of horse in the service of Charles I. in the civil wars, in which he suffered much both in person and estate. Sir Richard, the sixth and last Baronet, succeeded his half-brother, Sir John, on the 27th of December, 1789. Prior to his promotion to the Deanery of Lincoln, he held the honourable place of Sub-Almoner to the King. In the year 1783, by the influence of his great patron, the late Duke of Portland, he succeeded Dean Cust, at Lincoln. Sir Richard had been confined to his room during the last four years, under the afflicting effect of a paralytic stroke. In the year 1791 he married the relict of Thomas Mainwaring, esq. in the county of Lincoln; but leaving no issue, the title is extinct.

At Alford, Mr. John Searle, 56.—Mr. Robert Hewer, surgeon, 67.

At Bourn, Mr. Robert Smith, 61.—Mrs. Pearson, 59.—Mr. Andrew Micheli, 56.—Mr. Osborn, 79.

At Wooton, Master Uppleby, eldest son of John U. esq. 14.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Market Harborough, Mr. George Russel, of Northampton, to Miss M. Smith.

At Sheepshead, Mr H. Mansfield, of Leicester, to Miss Hewitt

At Belton Mr. R. Eddowes, a lieutenant in the Loughborough Local Militia, to Miss Goodwin.

Died.] At Sproxton, Mrs. Hawley, 66.

At Loughborough, Mr. John Farrow, one of Mr. Bakewell's followers in the improvement of the breed of sheep, 68.—Mr. Barnsdall.

At Leir, Mrs. Higginson.

At Leicester, Mr. M. Smith.—Sophia, second daughter of Mr. J. Bankart, 16.—Mrs. Ball, 78.

At Onston, Susannah, eldest daughter of John Haycock, esq 18.

At Cossington, Mr. John Goude, 21.

At Woodhouse, Mr. John Patchett, 84.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Tamworth, Henry Alford, esq. fellow of Wadham College, Oxford, and of the Inner Temple, London, to Miss S. Eliza Paget, third daughter of T. B. Paget, esq.

At Pattingham, Mr. Yeomans, of Hill Top, Westbromwich, to Miss Plymley, of Rudge.

At Burton-upon-Trent, Mr. Moss, of Caldwell, Derbyshire, to Miss Jordan.

At Uttoxeter, Mr. H. Whiting, fifth son of the late Mr. R. Whiting, Cubley Lodge, Derbyshire, to Miss Margaret Bowring, third daughter of Mr. J. B.

At Walsall, Mr. J. Woollart, to Miss R. Mole, of Birmingham.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. Heap, to Miss Fernyhough.

Died.] At Thorpe Constantine, Mr. Moore, an eminent breeder, grazier, and agriculturist, 70.

At West Broomwich Hall, Thomas Jervoise Clarke, esq.

At Willenhall Mr. John Sneyd.

At Stone, Mrs. Tharme, wife of Mr. John T. jun.

At Newcastle, Mrs. Broomhall.

At Dimsdale, Mrs. Eaton, 60.

At Stafford, Mrs Smith, 66.—Mrs. Deakin, of the Royal Oak Inn, 29.

At Penn, Mrs. M. Green, wife of the Rev. Mr. G.

At Hanley, Mr. James Greatbatch, 57.

At Sedgley, Mr. Shaw, surgeon.

At Saredon, aged 62, Mr. T. Smallwood, many years an engineer to the Staffordshire and

and Worcestershire Canal Company, in which situation his probity and experience recommended him to the confidence and esteem of his employers. His amiable manners and goodness of heart will live long in the remembrance of his relatives and friends.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Leamington was last year honoured with the presence of many of the nobility, and other families of the first character and distinction in the kingdom. The arrivals were very numerous, it having been ascertained that not less than fifteen hundred persons visited the place for the benefit of the waters during the season, exclusive of servants and children. Notwithstanding the accommodations increase very rapidly, they are not yet equal to the demand of the company; but that inconvenience will be shortly obviated by the extensive and commodious houses now erecting there by the Leamington Building Society, and other spirited individuals. Many poor invalids, who sought the benefit of the waters in distressed circumstances, were liberally relieved from a fund established there for that laudable purpose; and returned, restored to health, sincerely grateful for the assistance they had obtained from that beneficent institution.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Warwick was lately held at the Court House, to take into consideration the propriety of new paving that borough; the company present were generally of opinion that the plan was a most desirable one, and that the foot-paths should be laid with flag-stones to the extent of five feet in width. A subscription was immediately entered into, when upwards of one thousand pounds was raised by twenty gentlemen present, but as the total expense is calculated at six or seven thousand pounds, it is expected that an application will be made to Parliament for an act to enable them to accomplish the plan.

Married.] At Henley in Arden, William Lees, esq. of Stone, to Miss Edkins.

At Birmingham, Mark Sanders, esq. to Mrs. Bingley.

Died.] At Birmingham, in his fifty-second year, James Belcher, printer and bookseller, a man who, to use the language of a very eminent scholar concerning him, "had diligence, integrity, and the true spirit of a Christian." With so much personal merit, it was his least honour to be descended from worthy ancestors. His paternal grandfather was, for many years, minister of a dissenting congregation at Henly in Arden; and, judging from some of his manuscripts which are in the hands of the family, he appears to have been a man of considerable knowledge and observation. Mr. Belcher served his apprenticeship at Coventry, and, at the expiration of this service, went to Lichfield, to assist and superintend in the office of a gentleman, whom, from that period, he ranked among his friends. With the view of improving himself in his art, he visited London, and, during his residence there, worked in but one office: it had been the celebrated Richardson's, of whom its master was formerly the apprentice, and its overseer the servant. Mr. B. quitted the metropolis in consequence of a contested election at Coventry, of which city he was a freeman; and here he very soon afterwards formed a matrimonial connection that added greatly to his happiness. His next and last removal was to Birmingham, his native town, where he entered into the employment of the late Mr. Pearson. About the year 1790, he began business for himself, and printed Dr. Priestley's Sermon, occasioned by the death of Mr. Robinson. An Authentic Account of the Riots in Birmingham, on the 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th days of July, 1791, &c. &c. was the production of his own pen. This pamphlet, which contains the only succinct and faithful narrative of the scenes, &c. that it professes to describe, reached a second edition, and is a very favourable specimen of the compiler's temper and abilities. In 1792 he took a house in a more public part of the town, and, during the following year, was selected for prosecution, in consequence of his selling Paine's works at a time when they were sold by all the booksellers in Birmingham. The sentence, though comparatively light, was of serious importance to a man who had not been long in trade, and the support of whose family depended chiefly on his own exertions. However, the prosecution, and his conduct under it, strengthened the attachment of those who knew him; and he was in the highest degree gratified by their friendly efforts and spontaneous aid. His release from confinement was followed, naturally enough, by a serious illness. For many years before his death his health was weak; and, having for the last two months of his life, experienced an affection of his lungs, he sunk tranquilly under the pressure of disease. He was a man of thought and reading: his feelings were remarkably kind, his manners gentle and unassuming. As a tradesman, he was skilful, assiduous, upright: and his pure and independent mind, revolted at every thing like selfishness and mere worldly wisdom. Hence, as well as for his general character, he obtained the esteem of the very learned and able person whose testimony to his worth has already been adduced: hence he is unaffectedly regretted by all who knew him, whether intimately or otherwise; and, thus distinguished by habits of religious virtue, he has left to his family and friends

"A fair example how to live and die."

At Birmingham, Mrs. Crowder.—Mrs. Piercy.—Mr. Samuel Osbourne.—Mr. James Roberts, 65.—Mrs. Marrear.—In consequence of her clothes taking fire, Miss Pemberton.—Mrs. Martin, 76.—Mrs. Horton, relict of Mr. H. an eminent gun-maker, 80.

At

At Sutton Coldfield, Miss Nicholson.

At Mosely, Mr. Henry Morris, of Birmingham.

At Warwick, Mrs. D. A. Russell, wife of Mr. William R. banker.

At Coventry, Mr. John Lilly, sen.—Mrs. Smith, 73.—Mrs Farmer.—Mrs. Hannah Griffin, 66.—Mrs. Dodson, relict of the Rev. Charles D vicar of Cubbington.

At Foleshill, Miss Brown.

At Cubbington, Mr. John Bodington, 51.

At Meriden, Mr. William Harper, 75.

At Atherstone, Mr. Beamish.—Mr. John Clark.

At Solihill, Mr. Thomas Cheshire, 28.—Mr. Jones, 51.

At Walkerslow, Mr. John Mattox, 67.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. Jeudwine, second master of the free grammar school, to Miss Anne Wynne.

At Penterbury, Edward Plimmer, esq. to Ann, daughter of Thomas Bennet, esq. of Brookhall.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Cole.—Miss Maria Jones.—Mr. Samuel Davies.—Mr. Hughes.

At Oswestry, Mrs. Price.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Evesham,—— Robins, jun. esq. of Stourbridge, to Miss Klipteh.

At Ombersley, Mr. Burrow, to Miss Sarah Parkes.

At Kidderminster, Mr. Benjamin Newcombe, to Miss Southan.

At Worcester, Mr. Thomas Lakin, of Derby, to Miss Harriet Brown, second daughter of Mr. Robert B.

Died.] At Dudley, Mrs. Hill.

At Hallow, Mr. Tomkins, of Worcester.

At Upton, Mr. Joseph Glover.

At Worcester, Mr. Whitaker, of the George and Dragon.—Mr Long.—Charles, youngest son of the Rev. Digby Smith, rector of St. Martin's.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Madley, Mr. J. Jones, of Breinton, to Miss Sarah Pye, of Bramptón.

Died.] At Loggaston, Mr. Smyth.

At Hereford, Mr. Parry, 37.—Mr. W. Lane, 39.—Mrs. Mary Bryan, 65.

At Barr's Court, near Hereford, Mrs. Jones.

At Wighore Hall, the infant son of Edward Rogers, esq.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Hawkesbury, William John Denby, esq. of the War Office, to Mary Ann Cater, second daughter of the late Beckford C. esq. of Church Hall, in Essex, and Yate, in Gloucestershire.

At Cheltenham, the Rev. Gregory Peraston, of Claines, near Worcester, to Miss Ann Hinde.

At Down Hatherly, Captain Wilson, of the 19th light dragoons, to Jane, third daughter of John Turner, esq. of Hatherly House.

Died.] At Charlton, near Cheltenham, John Nettleship, esq. of Basinghall-street, London.

At Gloucester, Mrs. White, 86.—Mrs. Fisher.—Mr. John Lewis.

At Cirencester, Mrs. Wood, 48.

At Temple Guiting, the Rev. Francis Pryce, perpetual curate of that place, 64.

At Prestbury, Mrs. Rooke, 69.

At Winchcomb, Mr. Richard Fisher, son of Mr. F. banker.

At Huntley, in his 100th year, Mr. James Dobbs.

At Upton, on his birth-day, Mr. Joseph Glover, 50.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Lord Grenville has intimated his intention of adding a third prize to the two which were before given by the Chancellor of the University of Oxford. This prize, we understand, will be for the best composition in Latin prose.

Married.] At Charlbury, Edgerton, eldest son of Edgerton Leigh, esq. of High Leigh and Twemlow, in Cheshire, to Wilhermina Sarah, only daughter of the late George Stratton, esq. of Great Tew Park.

Died.] At Oxford, Mr. John Middleton, many years cook to Magdalen College.—Mrs. Barr, 68.—Mr. Thomas Fletcher.—Mr. Woollumes, 67.

At Tiddington, Mr. Thomas Radford 51.

At Henley, William Augustus, second son of Thomas Willatts, esq.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Aylesbury, Mr. Charles Howe, of Kingston, to Miss Hannah Miles, youngest daughter of Richard M. gent.

At High Wycombe, the Rev. J. Sedgar, to Miss L. Preacher.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Cardington, John Johnstone, esq. M. D to Miss Curtis, only daughter of George C. esq.

At Bedford, Mr. Garvey, to Miss Drew, eldest daughter of Mr. D.—At the same time, Mr. Sawbridge, of Northampton, to Miss Fanny Drew, sister to the preceding lady.

Died.] At Woburn, Mrs. Ann Rogers, 72.

At Bedford, Mrs. Cavit.—Alderman Crumpion, surgeon.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Died.] At Aldwinkle, Ann, second daughter of the Rev. John Eastwick, 17.

At Cotton End, near Northampton, Mrs. Nicholson.

At West Haddon Lodge, Mr. William Walker, son of Mr. S. W. and a week afterwards, his mother, Mrs. W. 66.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Died.] At Brampton, near Huntingdon, Mr. Hull, 91.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Died.] At Wisbeach, Mrs Cross, relict of Thomas C. esq.

At Barnwell, Mr. Alderman Bullen, 79.

At Whittlesea, Henry Lawrence Maydwell, esq. 60.

NORFOLK.

NORFOLK.

Died.] At Norwich, Mrs. Ann Dersley, 85.—Mrs. Beatly, 79.—Joseph Hammont, esq. 63.—Mrs. Bedingfield.

At Docking, Mr. Shawl, surgeon.

At Ditchingham Lodge, Mrs. Mary Seaman, last surviving daughter of T. S. esq. of Brooke Hall, 78.

At Blofield, Mrs. Tuck, 20.

At Barton Bendish, Mr. Thomas Elden, surgeon.

At Fundenhall, Elizabeth, wife of John Howard, gent.

At Blunderton, the Rev. Norton Nicholls, more than forty years rector of Lound and Bradwells, and a justice of peace for the county.

At Downham Market, Mr. Robert Tunrington

At Long Stratton, Miss Elizabeth Fisher, 15.

At Brisley, Mrs. Garwood.

At Swaffham, Mr. Stephen Ling.

At Acle, Mr George Baker, 62.

At Carton, Mr Sewell, 80.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] The Rev. Harrison Pickard, A.M. of Middleton, to Miss Leggest, of Sibton.

At Bury, Lieutenant Leeder, of the West Norfolk Militia, to Mrs. King.

Died.] At Ipswich, Richard Sharp, esq. formerly paymaster of the 21st Light Dragoons

At Bury, Mrs. Green, relict of Mr. William G. printer and bookseller —Mrs. Margaret Brome, a maiden lady, 97.—Mrs. Mothersole, 95.

At Higham, Edmund Brome, gent. formerly a linen draper, of Norris Street, St. James's, and brother to the Rev. Mr. B. late of Ipswich, 70.

At Stowmarket, Mr. J. A. Webb, sen. 64.

At Norton, Mr. J. Fenton, jun. a member of the Walsham volunteer infantry.

At Great Barton, aged 75, Charles Brown, gent. many years steward to Sir Charles Bunbury, bart. from whose employ he had retired with the greatest credit. He was a man of the strictest integrity, and generally respected by a numerous circle of friends.

At Branderton Hall, John Revett, esq.

At Botesdale, Mrs. Howes.

At Rickingnall Superior, Mr. John Keeble.

At Ixworth, Hester, second daughter of George Bolcero, esq.

At Clare, Mrs. M. Barker, daughter of the late Admiral B.

At Rendlesham House, Lady Rendlesham, relict of the late, and mother of the present, Lord R.

ESSEX.

Married] At Maldon, Mr. Gibbs, of London, to Miss Wells.

At Woodford, Mr J. Fairchild, of Chelmsford, to Miss Musebury, of Billericay.

At Kelvedon, Mrs. Selina Muscut, widow of George M. esq. formerly of Grantham, Lincolnshire.

At Witham, Mrs. Kynaston, relict of Thomas K. esq.

At Hugbridge, near Maldon, Mr. Dedman.

At Maldon, Mr. Goodard.

At Toppesfield, Mr. Hardy.

At Chelmsford, Mrs. Clapham, 84.—Mr. Rance.—Mrs. Purnell, relict of Mr. P. who formerly kept the goal in this town.—Mr. Brookes, keeper of the House of Correction.

At Woodford, Mrs. Cooke, 87.

At Colchester, Mrs. Abigail Taylor, 84.—Mr. John Moore.—Mr. John Gosnall, 67.—John Kirby, gent. 66.—Miss Francis, eldest daughter of Mr. William F. 18.—Mr. Robert Young.

At Claydon Hall, Mrs. Theobald, wife of John T. esq.

KENT.

Married.] At Saltwood, Lieutenant T. R. Bell, of the 95th regiment, to Miss Susan Fuller, of Dover.

Samuel Shepherd, esq. of Feversham, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Richard Knight, esq. of the New Kent Road.

At St. Lawrence, Isle of Thanet, David Cooper, esq. of Pall Mall, to Miss Tomson, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Richard T. of Ramsgate.—Mr. P. Burgess, banker, of Ramsgate, to Miss Catherine Tomson, sister of the preceding lady.

Died.] At Canterbury, the Rev. Joshua Dix, sen.—Mrs. Longbridge.—Mrs. Mary Mapletoft, relict of Richard M. gent. 75.—Mrs. Walker, 72.—Mrs. Hudson.

At Barn Jet, Barming, John Amhurst, esq. 71.

At Sutton, Charles Willes, esq.

At Folkstone, Mrs. Lanner, 96.—Mrs. Pepper, 65.

At Biddenden, Mr. Richard Pullen.

At Street Green, Margate, Mrs. Peall, 43.

At Greenwich, Mrs. Mailland, wife of Richard M. esq.

SUSSEX.

The Jubilee has given rise to a new, but praise-worthy species of benevolence, at Brighton. It is to be called the Accumulating Fund; and the unfortunate of the fishermen, at that place, who, at this season of the year, are so exposed to uncontroulable misfortunes, are to be the primary objects of relief.—It is intended, however, for general purposes of benevolence.

Married] At Lewes, R. H. Falconer, esq. of Henfield, to Miss Buckoll, of Guilford.

At Bixhill, Mr. Eastwood, aged 68, to Miss Mary Hammond, 22.

At Chichester, Mr. Jennings, of Kingsclere, Hants, to Miss L. Legg, second daughter of Mr. L.

At Salehurst, the Rev. Thomas Ferris, eldest son of the late Dean of Battle, to Eliza

Eliza Dorothy, only daughter of Charles Lamb, esq. of Higham.

Died.] At Tarring, Mrs. Somers, wife of Edmund S. M.D. who is now with the army in Portugal.

At South Stoke, the Rev. Mr. Wilson, rector of that place.

At Midhurst, Mr. T. Rudwick.

At Brighton, Mrs. Byfield.—Mrs. Martin.

At Lewes, Mr. Thomas Harman.

At Chalvington, Mr. James Carpenter, 79.

At Alfriston, Mr. James Marchant, 75.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Ealing, the Rev. W. Boscawen, to Miss Leicester.

At Winchester, Mr. Richard Newlyn, attorney, to Miss Hodger.

At Ringwood, Mr. J. B. White, of Salisbury, to Miss Sarah Sophia Warne, of Hurn, near Ringwood.

Died.] At Newport, Mr. Shatford, manager of the Salisbury, Guernsey, Jersey, Newport, and Cowes company of performers.

At Woolley Green, near Romsey, Mrs. Wade, relict of Charles W. esq.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] William Robbins, esq. of Manningford Abbots, to Sarah, second daughter of James Hayward, esq. of Beachingstoke.

At Appleshaw, James Edwards, esq. of Horsebridge, to Miss Butcher, only daughter of the late John B. esq. of Appleshaw.

At Harnham, Mr. Edward Cooper, of Bradford, youngest son of the Rev. Edward C. of Yetminster, Dorset, to Miss M. Brodie, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Mr. B. of Winterslow.

Died.] At Wilton, Mr. Kerley, of the Greyhound Inn.

At Devizes, Mr. John Young.

At Bradford, Thomas Bush, esq. a magistrate for the county, and who served the office of high sheriff in 1801.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Wallingford, Mr. Thomas Wells, to Miss Parker.

At Bisham, Fulwar Craven, esq of Chilton, Wilts, to Laura, second daughter of George Vansittart, esq. M.P. for this county.

At Aldermaston, Mr. Benjamin Roberts, to Miss Elliott

Died.] At White Waltham, Mr. Basset Lee.

At Englefield, Mr. John May.

At Bagnor paper-mill, Mrs. Elizabeth Wickwar, 82.

At Speenhamland, Mr. John Hatton, 59.

At Abingdon, Miss Elizabeth Castle, 20.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Bristol, James Bury, esq. of Pendle Hill, Lancashire, to Patience, eldest daughter of the late Martin Pettie, esq. Commissary of Accounts.—Rowland Williams, esq. of the Royal Carmarthen Fusileers, to Miss Price, daughter of Mr. P. merchant.

At Bath, the Rev. E. Sheppard, D.D. to Mrs. Smith.

Died.] At Bath, John Monck, esq. 74. He was a lineal descendant of Anthony Monck, the grandfather and common ancestor of General George Monck, who was the principal instrument of the restoration of King Charles II.—Mrs. Perry, relict of Henry P. late commissary of Prince Edward's Island.—Mrs. Parks, wife of Richard P. esq.

At Bristol, Mrs. Baker, relict of Jeremy B. esq.—Edward Bromley Wright, gent. 84.

At Clifton, Harriet, second daughter of Lieut.-Col. Bird, of Goytre, in the county of Monmouth, and late of the 54th regiment. Her uncommon suavity of manners, and truly amiable disposition, must ever render her memory most dear to all who had the happiness to know her.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Wareham, Giles Diston Barker, esq. to Miss Hill.

At Glanville's Wootton, J. B. Knight, esq. of Anderston, to Elinor, youngest daughter of the Rev. H. Evans.

Died.] At Dorchester, Mrs. Chaffer, sister to the Rev. Mr. C. of Canterbury.—Miss C. Lock.—Mr. Jacob Parsons.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Exeter, John Stevenson, esq. second son of Robert S. esq of Binfield Place, Berks, to Eliza, youngest daughter of John Newcomb, esq. of Star Cross.

Died.] At stoke, near Plymouth, Benjamin Cosway, esq. father of William Cosway, esq. secretary to Lord Collingwood. His death was most awfully sudden: he had been spending the evening in a circle of friends, and retired to rest about ten o'clock; shortly after which he rang the bell, and called for Mrs. Cosway, who immediately sent for medical assistance, but before its arrival he was a corpse.

WALES.

Married.] At Llanfyllin, Montgomeryshire, John Humffrys Parry, esq. to Hannah, third daughter of John Thomas, esq.

Died.] At Carmarthen, Samuel Justice, esq. formerly an eminent Russia merchant in London.

At Llangattock Vibonavel House, near Monmouth, Mrs. Philips, relict of Herbert P. esq.

DEATH ABROAD.

On board his Majesty's ship Undaunted, off Vera Cruz, Percy Watson, aged 17, acting lieutenant of the Haughty gun-brig, son of the Rev. Dr. Watson, of Shooter's-hill, Kent. He was seized with the fever of the climate on the 17th, the day on which his elder brother, George Watson, lieutenant of the Royal Engineers, died at Limerick, aged 20, of water in the chest, occasioned by a violent cold caught on the Shannon, in the discharge of his duty.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

EAST INDIES AND CHINA.—Since the publication of our last Report, three vessels are arrived from Bengal, on account of the East India Company. The names of the vessels are the Earl Spencer, Monarch, and Lord Keith. The following are the particulars of their cargoes. *Company's goods.* Salt-petre, 7,500 bags, 10,000 cwt. and Sugar 4,600 bags, 5,989 cwt.—*Privilege goods.* Indigo, 5,687 chests. Raw silk, 179 bales. Piece goods, 40 bales. Lac Lake, 49 cwt. Gum copal, 48 cwt. Safflower, 28 bales. Lack colour, 32 chests. Madeira wine, 6 pipes. Besides several other parcels of goods the particulars of which are not yet known. The news of some disturbances of an alarming nature having taken place in the territories of the Company, has had a very sensible effect upon India stock, but as we understand that the accounts of the commotion are somewhat exaggerated, we trust the alarm which has been spread among the holders of the Company's stock shares, will be of trifling duration. Teas sell at the following market prices, viz. Bohea, 1s. 7d. to 2s. Singlo and Twankay, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d. Congou, 3s. 1d. to 3s. 10d. Souchong, 3s. 9d. to 5s. Pekoe, 4s. 3d. to 4s. 8d. Hyson, 3s. 7d. to 6s. Campoi, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d. Sugar fetches from 3l. 15s. to 4l. 10s per cwt. Cotton-wool, from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. Cochineal, from 6s. to 8s. per lb. Copper-indigo, from 4s. 6d. to 9s. Copper and purple ditto, from 6s. 6d. to 10s. Blue and purple ditto, from 11s. to 12s. 6d. per lb. It is to be observed, that the value of East India indigo has experienced a considerable increase since our last Report, and it will most probably be further enhanced in proportion as the article becomes known to British manufacturers. The prices of hemp vary from 70l. to 80l. per ton. Of ginger, from 3l. 15s. to 4l. 5s. per cwt. Of opium, from 1l. 6s. to 1l. 8s. Of Jambee pepper, from 10d. to 10½d. Of Billapatam ditto, from 10d. to 10½d. and of white ditto, from 2s. 4d. to 3s. Turmerick is a scarce article; it fetches from 5l. to 6l. 8s. per cwt.

WEST INDIES.—On the whole, West India produce has not experienced any considerable depression within the current month. The stock on hands of the leading articles is still heavy, and the buyers appear extremely backward. Sugars have been drooping. Antigua, Dominica, and Tortola, fetch from 3l. 14s. to 4l. 4s. Grenada, St. Lucia, and Trinidad, from 3l. 13s. to 4l. 4s. and Jamaica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitt's, and Tobago, from 3l. 15s. to 4l. 6s. Coffees are very flat, but cannot be called cheap. The prices of the fine, are from 5l. 15s. to 6l. 5s. of the good, from 5l. 5s. to 5l. 15. of the middling, from 4l. 10s. to 5l. 5s. and of the ordinary, from 3l. 8s. to 4l. 10s. In the London and Liverpool markets, the prices of Jamaica rum are stationary, and the article is little enquired after. Common leewards are in demand, principally on account of the advertised navy-contract; but the holders are unwilling to sell freely at the present prices. Leeward Island rum may be quoted from 3s. 10d. to 4s. 6d. per gallon. Cotton-wool is one of the most saleable articles that the islands furnish; it sells at prices from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per lb. according to place of growth and quality.—The outward-bound fleet sailed from Portsmouth with convoy on the 9th ult.

NORTH AMERICA.—Our negociations with this part of the world still hang in unpleasing suspense, and as it must naturally be supposed, most articles of American produce are either kept back by the holders, or transferred from hand to hand at high prices. New Orleans cotton fetches from 1s 9d. to 1s. 10d. and that of Georgia, from 1s. 8½d. to 3s. 6d. Potashes sell at prices from 2l. 8s. to 3l. 5s. and pearl-ashes, from 3l. to 3l 13s. per cwt. Maryland tobacco brings from 7d. to 17d. and Virginia from 9d. to 15d. per lb. Wax, from 14l. 5s. to 15l. per cwt. Oak, from 10l. to 15l. 10s. Ditto plank, 11l. 10s to 15l. Pine, from 8l. to 10l. 15s. Ditto plank from 11l. 10s. to 16l. per last. Tar, from 2l. 1s. to 2l. 6s. per barrel. Pitch, from 17s. to 18s. per cwt. Linseed, from 4l. 5s. to 4l. 10s. per quarter. Beaver, from 10s. to 28s. per lb. Black rosin, from 14s. to 16s. and yellow ditto, 15s. to 17s. 6d. New England castor, 1l. 13s. to 1l. 16s.

SOUTH AMERICA.—It is not in our power to make a very favourable report on the subject of South American commerce. The governments of this part of the world seem to regard, with a jealous eye, every attempt of the English to place the trade between the two countries on a firm basis; and indeed the inhabitants themselves have been so completely surfeited with our goods that they do not appear at all inclined to contravene the designs of their rulers in respect to us. Certain, however, it is, that when once the South Americans shall have had a sufficient opportunity to ascertain the superiority of British manufactures over those to which they have hitherto been accustomed, the scene will be changed; and, what is now rejected, will then be eagerly coveted. Experience alone can teach them to know the true value of our manufactured goods, such as ironmongery, woollens, &c. and this experience will doubtless be acquired before their present stock is consumed. The prices of the principal articles furnished to the English markets by this productive part of the earth, are as follow: Brazil cotton-wool, 2s. 2½d. to 2s. 6d. Pernambucca ditto, 2s. 4d. to 2s 6d. Maranham ditto, 2s. 2½d. to 2s. 3d. Cochineal garbled, 1l. 14s. to 1l. 19s. Guatimala indigo, 9s. to 11s. 9d. Caraccas ditto, 5s. 6d. to 11s. Brazil ditto, 2s. 6d. to 5s.

per

per lb. Tallow of Buenos Ayres, 41 3s. to 41. 4s. per cwt. Brazil tobacco, 6d. to 10d. per lb. and Jesuits' bark, 4s. 3d. to 11s. 9d. per lb.

AFRICA.—The island of Bourbon was taken possession of by the British troops in September last; but it has since been confidently reported that the place was after a short period abandoned by the captors. The island of Bourbon could, in a commercial point of view, prove of little importance to the British nation. It is true, that the cotton wool which Bourbon produces is admirable in its kind, and, that the coffee cultivated in the district of St. Paul, cedes only to the coffee of Mocha, in point of odour; yet, we ask, would it be politic, would it be generous, to introduce those dangerous rivals into the English market among the articles of a similar description furnished by the West Indies?—Our West India merchants find their stock heavy enough in all conscience, even as matters are now situated; but, what would be their situation if large quantities of colonial produce superior to their own, were submitted to the trade at such prices as they cannot pretend to sell at?—Guinea wax fetches from 9l. to 10l. per cwt. Elephants' teeth, from 24l. to 30l. 10s. and scrivelloes from 12l. 10s. to 20l. per cwt.

BALTIC.—By the treaty between France and Sweden, Pomerania is said to have been restored to the latter power. The permission to import colonial produce was indispensable to the Swedes, with whom sugar is as essential and universal an article of culinary use as salt. It was necessary, moreover, that Russia and Prussia should be supplied with that and other articles of colonial produce, which they can receive only through Sweden. Our government will not, it is understood, protect the exportation of colonial produce from the Swedish to the other ports of the Baltic. Russia tallow sells at prices from 4l. 1s. to 4l. 5s. per cwt. Archangel tar, from 2l. 8s. to 2l. 10s. Stockholm ditto, from 2l. 13s. to 2l. 15s. per barrel. Swedish pitch, from 23s. to 24s. 6d. and Archangel ditto, from 19s. 6d. to 21s. per cwt. Dantzic fir, and Memel ditto, from 12l. to 14l. Stockholm deals, from 67l. to 70l. per last. Russia hemp, from 30l. to 34l. per ton.

GERMANY.—By the sketch of the new constitution of the Hanse Towns given in the Dutch papers, we find they are to be converted into what is termed *free* imperial cities under the protection of France; and nothing coming from America, either directly or indirectly, can be admitted without an express order from the Emperor Napoleon. By letters received from Hamburgh, we learn, that sugar, and other West India articles, are permitted to be sent into the interior, notwithstanding the rigour of the new custom-house regulations.

HOLLAND.—The political revolution in Holland has produced an alteration in the policy recently adopted by our Board of Trade. Licenses were, on the 3d ult. after a cessation of two months, granted to ships proceeding in ballast to France, and returning with grain, flour, and burr-stones. Licenses were also delivered for the use of such foreign vessels as had before brought these commodities, permitting them to load with British manufactures, and British or foreign colonial produce, and to depart with such cargoes to Holland and France.

FRANCE.—Several Decrees on the subject of External Commerce, have been published in France. The following, dated January 3, 1810, has reached our hands:

Decree.—"The ports of France, and all those under her control, are open for all vessels furnished with proper licenses; that is to say, they must be new ones, or a date posterior to this decree.

"*Articles of Exportation*—Vinegar, paper, paste-board, silks, embroidered stuffs, verdigris, oils, honey, perfumery, corks cut and in piece, turpentine, licorice, pitch, rosin, juniper-berries, worsted, lamb and kid skins tanned and tawed, linen of Britany, cloths and woollen stuffs in general, velvets and cottons, hosiery of every kind, cutlery, trimmings, china, wrought leather, and skins. These articles are to constitute the fourth part of a cargo only, the remainder is to be composed of corn, wine, brandy, and fruit.

"*Importation.*—Russian tallow, wax, matts, sail cloth, deals, sulphur, pot-ash, staves, row for fishing, Spanish dollars, black-lead, lead, pewter, litharge, logwood, pitch, tar, barilla, sumach, arsenic, fish-oil, hides, and lignum vitæ."

IRELAND.—Most of the linens bought last year on speculation, still remain unsold in the warehouses of London. The linen trade was materially injured by this speculation. The prices of brown linens advanced so rapidly, that the purchasers of white goods declined to buy on high terms, and a very considerable portion of the present year's stock, especially of the finer kind, remain unsold. An unexampled stagnation in the linen-trade has been the consequence. The Irish growers entertain hopes that they may have a more adequate supply of linseed for next season, owing to the quantities of Riga seed lately imported by the London merchants, and from an expectation that some of the American article may find its way through neutral ports, as well as on account of the petty farmers in several parts of the country itself, having saved a considerable quantity of seed. Prices of provisions not very different from our last month's quotations.

Prices of Canal, Dock, Fire Office, and Water Works Shares, &c. at the Office of Messrs. L. Wolfe and Co. No. 9, Change Alley, Cornhill, January 22, 1810.—London Dock Stock, 136l. per cent.—West-India ditt, 161l. ditto.—East-India ditto, 135l. ditto.—Commercial ditto, 90l. per share, prem.—East-Country ditto, 85l. per share — Grand Junction [illegible]nal Shares, 240l. per share.—Grand Surrey ditto, 85l. ditto.—Grand Union ditto, subscription, 12l. per cent. prem.—Bath and Bristol ditto, ditto, 6l. 6s. ditto.—Thames and Medway ditto,

42l. per share, prem —Kennet and Avon ditto, 48l. per share.—Globe Fire and Life Assurance Shares, 130l. ditto.—Albion ditto, 60l. ditto.—London Assurance Shipping, 25l. per share.—Rock Life Assurance, 5s. per share, prem.—London Institution, 84l. per shares.—Surrey ditto, par.—South London Water Works, 150l per share.—East London ditto, 227l. West Middlesex ditto, 142l. ditto.—Kent Water ditto, 42l. per share, prem.—Colchester ditto, 55l. ditto.—Portsea and Tarlington ditto, 40l. ditto —Portsea ditto, by Nicholson, 50l. ditto.—Wilts and Berks Canal, 53l. per share.—Huddersfield, ditto, 42l.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

1809.	Dec. 26	29th.	1810 Jan. 2	5th.	9th.	12th.	16th.	19th.	23d.
Amsterdam, 2 Us.	32	32	32	32	32	32	31 10	31 10	31 10
Ditto, Sight	31 5	31 5	31 5	31 5	31 5	31 5	31 3	31 3	31 3
Rotterdam,	9 18	9 18	9 18	9 18	9 18	9 18	9 17	9 17	9 17
Hamburgh,	29 6	29 6	29 2	29 0	28 9	28 9	28 9	28 9	28 9
Altona,	29 7	29 7	29 4	29 1	28 10	28 10	28 10	28 10	28 10
Paris, 1 day date	19 16	19 16	19 16	19 16	19 16	19 16	19 16	19 16	19 16
Ditto 2 Us.	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Bourdeaux,	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Madrid,									
Ditto, effective	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Cadiz									
Ditto, effective	40½	40½	41	41	41	41	41	40	40½
Bilboa	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
Palermo,	110	110	125	125	125	125	125	125	125
Leghorn	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Genoa	53	53	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
Venice	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
Naples	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
Lisbon	64	64	64	64	64	64	65	65	65
Oporto	65	65	64	64	64	64	65	65	65
Rio Janeiro	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71
Malta	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
Gibraltar	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	38	38	38
Dublin	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	10
Cork	10	10	10	10	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½

WM. TURQUAND, Exchange and Stock Broker,
No. 9, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill.

NATURALIST'S MONTHLY REPORT.

DECEMBER.

Dead-winter Month.

When now, unsparing as the scourge of war,
Blasts follow blasts, and groves dismantled roar,
Around their home the storm-pinch'd cattle low.

HITHERTO, with the exception of three or four days in November, the weather has been much more mild than, for so late a season of the year, we have had any reason to expect. Christmas is now past, and on the sea-coast of Hampshire there has not, that I have heard, been yet any snow.

On the 1st, 2d, and 3d of December, the wind was north-west. On the 3d it changed to south-west, and again on the 4th to north-west. On the 7th and 8th it varied betwixt these two quarters; and from the 10th to the 13th it was directly west. On the 19th it was north-north-east; but it afterwards, towards the end of the month, became westerly.

There were fresh gales on the 1st, 2d, 6th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 15th, 18th, and 19th, and strong gales on the 7th, 12th, and 17th. The weather has been very variable. On the 1st and 2d it was fair. There was some rain on the 3d, and the 6th was a dark, hazy day throughout. From the 6th to the 12th, there was more or less rain every day. In the night of the 11th we had a violent storm of wind, rain, hail, and thunder; and, on the two succeeding days, sudden and frequent storms of rain and hail, with violent gusts of wind. During the night of the 13th there was a strong frost. The night of the 14th was one of the most tremendous I ever heard for wind, rain, and hail. We had much rain on the 17th, and, about twelve o'clock at night, thunder and lightning. The 21st and 22d were extremely mild days; and on the 23d we had a heavy fog. We had little or no frost from the 14th to the end of the month.

December 8th. Lamperns (*petromyzon branchialis* of Linnæus), are now found about the gravelly bottoms of our rivers and streams. They are generally observed in the act of adhering

hering to the stones by their circular mouth; and are easily caught by school-boys and others, who wade into the water and seize them with their hands.

The common wagtails continue to fly about the shallow places of the rivers and ponds. Kingfishers are occasionally seen amongst the bushes, and about the banks of the rivers.

December 11th. Among some sprats which I this day saw, there was a single pilchard; but it is the only fish of the species that I have heard of, as having been caught here this year.

The flounders have now their ovaries distended with spawn, and are in season for the table; but on these coasts they are, at best, a tasteless and insipid fish.

Woodcocks are found in our copses and woods, but they are by no means plentiful.

December 14th. A very large individual of the long eared bat was brought to me this day. It appeared to be as full of animation, and was as active in flight as I ever saw a bat in the middle of summer.

A few flurets of the woodbine are still left, in warm and sheltered places; and some of the autumnal garden plants are yet in flower.

December 22d. I this day saw two or three lambs; and am informed that several ewes have yeaned some days ago. I likewise saw a eweret of a second brood, which was scarcely half grown.

The berries of the holly and ivy are ripe.

December 31st. The weather is so unusually warm, that some of the house-flies, which, more than a month ago, had retired into their hiding-places for the winter, have revived; and are buzzing about my room.

Hampshire.

Erratum in the last month's Report: for "*rhamnus grangula*", read "*rhamnus frangula.*"

P. S. Your correspondent Philo Botanicus will, I have no doubt, be perfectly aware how difficult it is for a person who has not sufficient leisure, to be in the fields for a considerable length of time every day, to ascertain the precise periods at which a great variety of plants come into flower. As far however as my leisure and my knowledge permit, I will endeavour to supply the information which he is desirous to receive.

The following indigenous plants were observed near Warrington, in a state of inflorescence on the first of January, which is a striking proof of the unusual mildness of the present season.

γ Callatriche aquatica.
Poa annua.
Primula vulgaris.
β Viola odorata.
α —— tricolor.
Vinca minor.
—— major.
Arbutus unedo.
Scleranthus annuus.
—— perennis.
Stellaria media.
α Lychnis dioica.
Euphorbia helioscopia.
Ranunculus acris.
Lamium album.
Lamium purpureum.
Antirrhinum Cymbalaria.
Thlaspi arvense.
Iberis amara.
Cheiranthus fruticulosus.
Brassica napus.
Ulex europæus.
Leontodon taraxacum.
Senecio vulgaris.
—— jacobea.
Bellis perennis.
Matricaria chamomilla.
Callendula officinalis.
Urtica urens.

I have been led to this observation, from having composed last year a *Calendar of Flora for* 1809; which will make its appearance in the course of this month.

Your's, &c.
G. Crosfield.

MONTHLY BOTANICAL REPORT.

BELONGING to No. 274 of the Botanical Magazine, reviewed in our last Report, we received, in the following number, the figure of Nymphæa kalmiana, a Canadian species, very nearly resembling the Nymphæa *lutea* of Europe, but much smaller in all its parts. We do not think that the circumstance mentioned by Dr. Sims, of the veins on the underside of the leaf being furrowed out, instead of being raised as in lutea, and perhaps in every other species, if constant, is so expressed by the draftsman; whose figure appears to us to represent the veins raised as usual.

No. 275 of the same work, contains a beautiful figure of Trichonema *pudicum*, introduced by Miss Symonds, sister to the late Lady Gwillim.

Eustrephus *latifolius*: a New Holland genus, the name and character of which are borrowed from the unpublished work on the plants of that country, by Mr. R. Brown. It has a near affinity with Asparagus and Mediola, and has been mistaken for the narrow-leaved species of the latter.

Lapeyrousia

Lapeyrousia *fissifolia*: the Gladiolus *fissifolius*, of Jacquin and Vahl, but very properly separated from that genus by Mr. Gawler; this article contains an enumeration of the species, in which Mr. G. no longer makes Lamark's. Ixia *fastigiata*, distinct from L. *corymbosa*.

Moræa *pavonia*, Mr. Gawler had before shown that what Mr. Curtis called Iris *pavonia*, in a former part of the Magazine, was a variety of Moræa *tricuspis*. The present very rare and beautiful species, as well as the last, was figured from the collection of Lee and Kennedy.

Centaurea *macrocephala*, of Count Mushin Pushkin, native of Caucasus, never before figured, communicated by Mr. Loddiges, of Hackney.

Erica *aristata*, a showy and rare species, from the collection of Mr. Williams, of Turnham Green.

Erica *andromedæflora*. Another species, altogether deserving of the same epithets, from the collection of Mr. Knight, nursery-man, King's road, late gardener to Mr Hibbert. The specific characters of both the above species of Erica, are taken from the unpublished edition of the Hortus Kewensis; and we are encouraged by this, in the belief that the excellent botanist Mr. Dryander, a pupil of Linnæus, is seriously engaged in the publication of that useful work.

Hedysarum *capitatum*. Another native of Mount Caucasus, from Loddiges's garden. The name seems to be hesitatingly adopted from Desfontanes. The peculiar shape of the raceme, from the lower flowers being close oppressed to the stalk, whilst those recently expanded are patent, suggested to Dr. Sims the English name of Sceptre-flowered; and should it hereafter turn out that it is different from the *capitatum* of the Flora atlantica, the name of *sceptriformis* will probably be adopted.

In No. 276 of the Botanical Magazine, we have Cyanella *lutea*; a very rare species. Mr. Gawler has framed a new generic character.

(Amaryllis Ornata Var. *α*), or the Cape-coast Lily. Mr. Gawler at first considered the Cape-coast Lily, the Ceylon Lily, and the great White-flowered Lily from Sierra Leone, as the same species; he has since, at the suggestion of Mr. Dryander, separated the last, under the name of A. *gigantea*. He still considers the two former as mere varieties: in plants of so very natural an order, both the species and the genera are so very indistinctly marked, that it is extremely difficult to decide what are species and what are varieties, and to which genus many species belong. In this instance, we are inclined to side with the cultivators, who are best acquainted with the plants in every stage of their growth, and who, one and all, consider the Cape-coast Lily and the Ceylon Lily, as distinct species.

Hesperantha *pilosa* (*β*), a smooth variety. This genus was framed by Mr. Gawler, out of the large heterogeneous assemblage, under the name of Ixia, and contains a set of species which are night-flowering and very fragrant.

Geissorhiza *setacea*: another newly-established genus, from the same assemblage. Mr. Gawler has here united three of his former species, viz. *setacea*, *rochensis*, and *obtusata*, under one, considering them as mere varieties; we think cultivation must determine the question.

Impatiens *coccinea*, a new and showy species of Balsam, introduced from the East Indies by Dr. Roxburgh, and cultivated in the stove, at Mr. Salisbury's Botanic Garden.

Campanula *peregrina*; a species of Bell-flower, known for some years in our gardens; but of very doubtful origin. From its habit, it is, as Dr. Sims observes, very unlikely to be a production of the Cape; Siberia or Northern Asia may lay a much more probable claim.

Campanula *barbata*; an Alpine plant, native of Southern Europe.

Ibbetsonia *genistoides*. Mr. Salisbury, in the last volume of the Transactions of the Linnean Society, has pointed out several distinct genera, which have been heretofore huddled together, under the name of Sophora; many of the species, of which had no other claim to be considered as belonging to the same genus than that of having papilionaceous flowers, with ten distinct stamens. He had not however given the characters, or affixed any names to some of these genera. Dr. Sims has here adopted one of Mr. Salisbury's genera, has supplied the generic characters, and applied the name of Ibbetsonia, in honour of Mrs. Agnes Ibbetson, who has shown herself to be a lady of superior talents, by several papers on vegetable physiology, published in Nicholson's Philosophical Journal. The species here figured, has been long known in collections of rare plants under the name of Sophora *genistoides*.

We have not received any number of the Botanist's Repository since our last Report.

Of English Botany, two numbers have been published, which contain together only seven phenogamic species.

Stachys *arabigua*. Supposed to be a new species from Scotland. To us it appears to approach in habit to a Galeopsis.

Lotus *corniculatus* and Lotus *major*. In the Flora Britannica, Dr. Smith has enumerated these plants as varieties; they are now considered by him as distinct species, of which we should think there can be little doubt, but cultivation would perhaps determine the question more satisfactorily.

Aira *lævigata*; a supposed new species of grass from Scotland; it approaches A. *cæspitosa*, and may perhaps be a viviparous Alpine variety of that species, notwithstanding the difference in the rachis. Dr. Smith has made a curious observation from this plant, that in the viviparous florets, the change of the glumes into leaves, is evinced by the awn remaining at the top of the leaf.

Charophyllum *aureum*; discovered in Scotland by Mr. George Don. Few botanists, Dr. Smith remarks, are at all acquainted with this species, nor is the *aureum* of the species plantarum the same as that in the Mantissa. The Scotch plant is the same as the former.

Rumex *aquaticus*. Too large a plant to be well figured on so small a plate.

Spergula *saginoides*; found by the late Mr. J. Mackay, on Ben Lawers in 1794, and previously by Mr. Don on Mal-ghyrdy. It has ten stamens, though Professor Swartz describes but five. Dr. Smith observes that this plant, whether it be the same with that of Swartz or not, is certainly the same as that of Linnæus.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE state of the season has changed considerably since our last; the greatest part of the month having been attended with frost, snow, and occasional thaws, which have, on the whole, been favourable to the young wheats, especially those of the more forward kind.

The work of ploughing up the leys and stubbles, have been greatly impeded through the month, by these causes; and but little of that necessary business has been able to be performed.

Turnips, cabbages, and other green cattle crops, though abundant on the ground, do not hold out well in being consumed, in many districts, in consequence of the injury which they have suffered by the previous continued wetness of the weather; nor do the animals thrive so well as usual upon them.

The same is the case with potatoes, for though the crops were in general very productive, they have not by any means kept so well, as is common with this valuable root; but more speedily run into decay and dissolution. The larger sorts are likewise found more hollow and bad within, than is generally the case.

The importations of grain from other countries, have fortunately kept down the advancing price of that essential article, so as to remain nearly as in our last. Wheat fetches from 65s. to 86s. per quarter; Barley, 42s. to 46s.; Oats, 22s. to 38s. Store cattle and sheep stock have hitherto been carried on with little inconvenience to the farmer; but the trying part of the season is yet to come. How the dry fodder and green crops, which are to support them, may hold out, cannot yet be well foreseen.

Fattening stock has been tolerably forced on in most cases, but perhaps with a little more trouble than usual. Beef fetches from 4s. 8d. to 6s. 4d. per stone of 8lb.; Mutton, 4s. 8d. to 6s. 0s.; Pork, 5s. 4d. to 6s. 8d.

The state of the hay markets is much as in our last. Hay fetches from 5l. 10s. to 6l. 10s. per load; Clover, 6l. 10s. to 7l. 16s.; Straw, 2l. 10s. to 3l.

The making and repairing of the fences, have not been capable of being much attended to this month, the workman having been chiefly confined to barn-labour, from the state of the weather.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of December, 1809, to the 24th of January, 1810, inclusive, Four Miles N.N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Highest, 30. Jan. 5 and 6. Wind S.W.
Lowest, 29·22. Dec. 25. Wind N.W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. 43 hundredths of an inch. Between of the 28th and 29th ult. the mercury fell from 29·70 to 29·27.

Thermometer.

Highest, 50°. Dec. 31. and Jan. 1. Wind W.
Lowest, 15°. Jan. 17. Wind W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. 12°. On the 17th. inst. the thermometer in the morning was as low as 15°. and on the next day, at the same hour, it was as high 27°.

ALTHOUGH we have had rain and snow on several days during the month, yet the quantity collected in the rain gauge, is too small to be noticed till our next report. The average temperature has not varied materially from that of the last month: it being for December 36°·5, and for January 35°·71; we have, however, had some very severe weather, the thermometer being once at 15°· or 17°· below the freezing point; once at 16°. once at 19°. and on ten other days, it was as low, or lower, than the freezing point. Considering the small quantity of rain fallen, the mean height of the barometer must be regarded as very low, being only 29·661. The fogs have not been frequent nor very thick; but some very dark days have been noticed, in which, at this place, it was almost impossible to see to read or to write till late in the forenoon. The wind has blown chiefly from the westerly points, though on several of the latter days, it has come from the north-east.

Highgate.

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Dec. 26.	——	——	Holiday.	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
27.	——	——	ditto.	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
28.	——	——	ditto.	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
29.	——	69⅛	——	84	——	18 9/16	——	——	——	——	24 P	——	——	——	10 P.	2½ P.	70⅜ ⅞	22 15 0
30.	277	69¼	——	85⅞	——	18½	——	——	——	——	24 P.	——	——	——	10 P.	——	70⅝ ½	22 15 0
1810.																		
Jan. 1.	——	——	Holiday	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
2.	——	69¼	——	83⅞	——	18½	——	——	——	——	24 P.	——	——	——	10 P	2½ P.	70⅝ ¾	22 15 0
3.	274	69⅛	——	84⅛	——	18 9/16	68⅛	——	——	——	25 P.	——	——	——	12 P.	2½ P.	70¾	22 15 0
4.	——	69⅜	——	84⅛	——	18⅝	——	——	——	——	24 P	——	——	——	11 P.	——	70¾ ¼	22 15 0
5.	——	69⅝	——	84⅛	——	18 9/16	68⅜	——	——	——	24 P.	——	——	——	10 P.	——	70⅝ ¾	22 15 0
6.	——	——	Holiday	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
8.	——	69½	68⅞ 9	84⅝	99¾	18 9/16	——	7 3/16	——	——	26 P.	73¾	——	——	11 P.	——	70⅝	22 15 0
9.	——	69⅜	69⅛	85	99⅞	18 9/16	——	7⅛	——	——	28 P.	——	——	——	12 P.	3 P.	70⅝ ¾	
10.	——	69⅛	69⅛ ⅛	84⅞	100⅛	——	——	7¼	——	——	29 P.	——	——	——	13 P.	3¼ P	70¾ ⅞	22 15 0
11.	277	69¼	69 69¼	84⅞	100	18 9/16	——	——	——	——	28 P.	——	——	——	14 P.	3 P.	70⅝ ¾	22 15 0
12.	278	69⅜	69 69⅛	84⅞	99⅞	18⅝	68⅜	——	——	186¾	28 P.	——	——	——	14 P.	3 P.	70⅝ ¾	22 15 0
13.	——	69⅝	69⅛	84⅞	100	18⅝	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	13 P	——	70⅝ ¾	22 15 0
15.	278¼	69⅝	69	84⅛	100	——	68⅛	——	——	——	22 P.	——	——	——	13 P.	——	70⅝	22 15 0
16.	——	69⅜	68¼ ⅞	84⅝	99¾	18 9/16	——	7 3/16	——	178¾	8 P.	——	——	——	11 P.	——	70⅛ ¼	22 15 0
17.	277½	69⅛	68⅜ ⅛	84⅜	99½	18½	——	——	——	180	4 P.	——	——	——	10 P.	——	69⅞ 70⅛	22 15 0
18.	——	——	Holiday.	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
19.	277	69¼	68½ ¾	84⅞	99⅝	18½	——	——	——	——	8 P.	——	——	——	11 P	——	69⅛ ¼	22 15 0
20	277	69⅜	68⅝ ⅞	85	99¾	18 9/16	——	——	——	186	6 P.	——	——	——	11 P.	——	69⅛ ⅛	22 15 0
22	——	69⅛	68⅜ ⅝	84⅞	99⅝	18 9/16	——	——	——	187	7 P.	——	——	——	11 P.	——	69 69¼	22 15 0
23.	——	69	68⅜ ½	84¼	100	18½	——	7 3/16	——	188	7 P.	——	——	——	10 P.	——	69 69⅛	22 15 0
24	——	68¾	67¾ 68⅛	84½	99¾	18½	——	7¼	——	187	7 P.	——	——	——	10 P	——	68⅜ ¾	22 15 0
25.	——	——	Holiday.	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——

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PROSPECTUS

OF

A NEW PERIODICAL WORK,

TO BE ENTITLED

The Edinburgh Annual Register.

THE flourishing state of the literature of Britain and its widely extended influence among her inhabitants, are blessings only inferior to those of civil peace and personal liberty, with which they are so closely entwined. On the Continent, the voice of historic truth has been silenced, and her researches interdicted. The progress of despotism has been as universal as rapid. From the shores of Holland to the Cimmerian regions of Tartary, light after light has been quenched, and nation after nation consigned to the darkness and apathy of ignorance. The states of Switzerland and of Holland, the smaller principalities and civic republics of Germany and Italy, have been forced to resign that independence, which had been spared by former conquerors, even when defended only by an ancient and venerable name. Those free cities, which cherished the earliest sparks of religious reformation, and the hardly less sacred embers of classical learning, have, one by one, beheld their press broken or fettered, their academies new-modelled or dispersed, their authors awed into silence by proscription and military execution, or more shamefully bribed to plead the cause of foreign tyranny, by orders, ribbands, and pensions. Not only has the main current of history been intercepted, but the lesser channels of information, those journals, newspapers, and other periodical publications, whose supplies, though individually scanty, are as essential as those of brooks to a river, have been altogether cut off, or polluted at their very source. There is no voice left upon the Continent to tell the tale of universal subjugation, or bequeath to posterity the legacy of retribution.

In such emergency, it is fortunate, not for England only, but for the world, that there never was a period of our history, when knowledge was so widely diffused, learning so highly honoured, and literary merit so much fostered and caressed. We would willingly, in circumstances so honourable to Britain, trace an omen of the future political regeneration of Europe. If the love of knowledge, elsewhere damped or extinguished, glows among us with a brilliance more dazzling as more condensed, let us trust that it is preserved by the wisdom of Providence for the future exigencies of the universe. The Greeks, after the Persian invasion, decreed, that their household fires, polluted by the Barbarians, should be rekindled by a brand from the altar of Apollo. It may not be too proud, or too

presumptuous a hope, that our island is destined one day to be the Delphos, where nations, whose colleges and shrines have been contaminated by a yet more cruel, because a more systematic tyranny, shall repair to obtain a spark of re-illumination. Where, indeed, unless in the annals of Britain, can future historians derive materials for the history of this eventful period? It must not then be wondered at, that at such a time, and with such a prospect, each, even the feeblest among us, should proffer the exercise of his talents, where likely to be attended with the slightest advantage to the cause of British history: and it is under these impressions, that the Editors of this work offer to the Public the present plan, conscious, that while their task is humble and unostentatious, the execution cannot be considered as useless or unimportant.

In assuming, for their proposed Work, the title of THE EDINBURGH ANNUAL REGISTER, the Editors are sensible that they load themselves with additional responsibility. The metropolis of Scotland has been long a mighty name in the annals of literature, though, perhaps, never more universally honoured than in the present day. The editors dare not hope that their efforts can add to its fame; yet, should they be able to carry into effect the plan now submitted to the public, they trust THE EDINBURGH ANNUAL REGISTER will be no discredit to the city where it is published, and whence it derives its name.

I. THE HISTORY OF EUROPE, for the year 1808, will occupy the first general division of the proposed REGISTER. The Editors are aware of the peculiar difficulties attending the composition of such annals; the enumeration of which may shew, that they have carefully considered the subject, and are prepared to combat, if not to overcome them.

The requisites demanded for the composition of general and of periodical history, do not, perhaps, greatly differ. A sacred veneration for truth; a patient research through dubious and contradictory authorities; a lucid arrangement of the materials so painfully collected; a judicious selection, generalising details, yet retaining every circumstance characteristic of the actors and of the age; a style, emphatic and dignified in the narration of important events, concise in the less interesting passages, but natural, clear, and unaffected through the whole; these requisites are as peremptorily demanded from him who compiles the annals of a year, as from the historian of a hundred centuries. Or, if some abatement be made in favour of the humbler labourer, it will hardly be found to counterbalance his disadvantages. The materials of the Historian may indeed be of difficult access, of dubious authority, meagre in amount, obscure in purport, and irreconcileable with each other. But there are substitutes for these deficiencies. Time to collect, to systematize, to collate, and to arrange his materials, is at the writer's command; and, where industry is totally unsuccessful, he possesses, or at least often claims, the right of exercising ingenuity and conjecture. The scantiness of facts may be lawfully supplied by hy-

potheses, provided the author can make those which he possesses hang together, and depend upon each other. If one volume supply him with the commencement of a war, and another authority with its termination, the space between may be safely filled with conjectures, which cannot be easily refuted, if accommodated to the admitted events. The historian may thus throw an arch over a gap in his authorities, for he has facts on which to found the abutments at each extremity. But the annalist has no such licence. His conjectures rather resemble the bridge in the Vision of Mirza; one end, indeed, fixed and visible, but the other lost in the clouds and darkness of futurity. Even while he writes, the passing hour may give the lie to his theory ere it is dry upon the paper; and, should he venture at prophecy, he will do well previously to insure the gift of inspiration. Of the quantity of his materials, the Annalist has indeed little reason to complain; but, in value, they are far inferior to those of the Historian. Authentic documents and original state papers, can only be recovered after the lapse of generations, and their place is but poorly supplied by contemporaneous reports, founded so frequently on wilful falsehood, or popular exaggeration. The superabundance of such ephemeral and apocryphal materials encreases the difficulties arising from contradictory authorities, and doubles those peculiar to the Annalist, from the shortness of time permitted for selection, collation, and arrangement. It were to be wished that the evil stopped here. But, although the Historian himself ought to beware how he yields to the seduction of theory, or of prejudice, the danger from such prepossessions is enhanced in a more formidable degree to him, whose narrative comprehends only the passing events of his own times. The prejudices of the former are those of a solitary student, peculiar to himself, and which either the counsel of friends, or the voice of candid criticism, may enable him to correct. But the contagion of party feeling is not confined to the Annalist's own mind; it is above, about, and around him; he breathes in an infected atmosphere; and is strengthened in his errors, scarcely more by the factious applause of his friends, than by the no less factious opposition of his adversaries.

Yet these various disadvantages, though formidable, are not insuperable; they may be lessened, if not totally overcome. Sedulous attention, and the assistance of judicious and well-informed friends, may enable the Annalist to sift his materials, and to digest them in an order, which, though it can hardly be expected to exhibit the philosophy of history, may present, in a connected and systematized narrative, those facts, which have been given to the public in insulated and individual irregularity. The advantage of such contemporaneous history will be readily appreciated, when we attempt, without its assistance, to recall to memory the events of our own time. Such and so rapid has been their transition, and so frequently have the important news of yesterday been lost and merged in the yet more momentous intelligence of to-day, that the confused, dark, and indistinct impression is as shapeless as the cloud that has drifted to

leeward after discharging its thunders. To this may be added, that, from the abrupt mode in which intelligence is communicated through the channels of gazettes and newspapers, it is often difficult, or impossible, to trace events to their operating causes. The Historical part of THE REGISTER will at once have the advantage of recalling the events of the past year to the memory, and of tracing their progress, bearings, and dependencies. No efforts shall be spared to procure the most enlightened and authentic intelligence concerning occurrences of importance, both Foreign and Domestic; nor would the Editors intrude themselves upon such a task, were they not confident of possessing sources of information not generally accessible to the Public. In narrating public struggles, and particularly those of a domestic nature, they feel equally the delicacy and the importance of their duty. To assert that they are capable of reviewing and relating the debates of two contending parties, each claiming the praise of unbiassed rectitude of intention, and boasting the distinction of the most splendid mental endowments, with minds uninfluenced by the arguments of either, would be the extremity of presumption; since it would be assuming to themselves the power of observing a golden mean, while the ablest and most enlightened of the kingdom were swerving into extremes. But, if to ground their political creed, not upon party, but upon principle; if to be absolutely and utterly unconnected with any political persons, in power or in opposition; if to be alike without hope and without fear, beneath flattery, and far above threats;—if these can give a claim to independence, the Editors may assert it with confidence and with truth. They therefore trust, that the annals which they essay to compile, may be found useful materials for future history, if themselves shall not be thought worthy of aspiring to that distinguished name. And if, as must happen after their best efforts, they shall be occasionally misled, future writers may learn from their errors the "form and pressure" of the time in which they lived, and observe, with advantage, how differently the same events affect the contemporary writer, and those who are removed from the misrepresentations and prejudices of the period in which they have passed.

II. As an APPENDIX to the History will be offered an ample COLLECTION OF THE STATE PAPERS of the year. The use of these is sufficiently obvious; and care will be taken, by comparing the translations with the originals, to give Foreign documents in a more correct state than that in which they are usually offered to the British Public.

3. CHRONICLE OF REMARKABLE EVENTS. This is intended to comprehend such incidents, as either form no part of the general history of the year, or are only slightly touched upon. It will naturally contain—

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5. ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS on the following subjects: General Literature,—Science,—The Fine Arts,—The Useful Arts,—Poetry,—Political Economy,—Antiquities. In this important branch of their plan, the Editors have been honoured with the promise of active assistance from several distinguished literary characters. They are encouraged to hope, that more than one of the most popular living Poets will make contribution to this department; and, while they boast a distinction so rarely attainable, it may be received as a pledge by the Public, that no inferior, or even indifferent poetry shall be admitted to accompany their productions. In the other departments enumerated, it will be their care to procure, at whatever expence, communications of genuine excellence. Those who know the present state of Scottish Literature, will be aware of the facilities which it presents for the attainment of this ambitious object.

VI. HISTORY OF LITERATURE, foreign and domestic. It has been common for works of this kind to contain a Review of new publications. But it appears to the Editors, that, from the limited space which could be assigned to such a Review in their volume, it would be in every point unsatisfactory, even if that high department of literature were not already in the hands of others, whose acknowledged abilities stand pledged to its fulfilment. But a historical account of the state of learning, which, without pretending to analyze popular works, or make extracts from them, only professes to point out the extent and the causes of their popularity; to trace how far they have been dictated by the taste of the public, or have given it a new impulse; and, to give a general and systematic view of contemporary literature;—this is still a *desideratum*, yet cannot be alleged to interfere with the labours of periodical criticism. In this view of the publications of the period, the usual rule of criticism is indeed in some degree reversed; because, instead of enquiring how far they deserve success, it is intended to ascertain, how far popularity, actually obtained, is grounded upon real merit, or upon adventitious circumstances. In short, it is designed to present a view rather of the state of public taste, than of the individual works by which it has been influenced, or attracted. General, however, as such a report proposes to be, it must necessarily include some account of those works which have gained a more than common share of popularity, as well as of the periodical criticism which has for its professed object the just direction of public taste.

VII. HISTORY OF SCIENCE. A difficult but most important object in the plan, is to trace the annual advances of Science. Philosophical discovery is by its nature progressive; new objects

rise in endless succession; the circle of the horizon swells on the view; and that perfection which admits continual approach is the term of all human attainments. Science presents two grand divisions—the Mathematical, and the Physical. Mathematics, after so many ages of successful culture, may be presumed to have, at length, reached their maturity. They still continue, indeed, to advance; but their progress is not marked by those corruscations which dazzle the incurious spectator. Much, however, is yet wanting in the beauty and adaptation of the materials, to complete the symmetry of that vast creation of genius.—The scattered acquisitions, whether calculated to enlarge the structure, or to improve its simplicity and elegance, shall be noticed with peculiar satisfaction.

The science of Physics forms the peculiar boast of modern times. Guided by the light of experiment, it has made the most astonishing advances, and continues to move forward with accumulated force. Wherever it has received the aid of Geometry, its progress has been solid and complete. Astronomy, founded on observation combined with mathematical research, is justly regarded as the most perfect and sublime of all the sciences. It has acquired essential improvements, even in our own times; and the more recondite laws of the universe, which the revolution of ages will confirm, have been disclosed, by the skilful application of the higher analysis. These abstruse deductions will, no doubt, be gradually simplified and extended. But the kindred sciences of Navigation and Geography promise more rapid improvement. Discoveries must keep pace with that spirit of activity and enterprise which distinguishes the present period,—when intelligent travellers penetrate the remotest countries,—and ships, in the pursuit of schemes, either of war or commerce, cover the face of the ocean.

Natural philosophy, in all its branches, acquires successive improvements. Mechanics and Hydrostatics have already attained a certain degree of stability. But Hydraulics, notwithstanding the partial assistance it has derived from Geometry, is yet in a very imperfect state. Within these few years, however, the investigations have been resumed with better effect; and the improvements which this useful branch of science is destined to receive, may be anticipated with confidence.

Those parts of Physics which have not yet formed an union with mathematical science, are to be considered as still in their infancy, and therefore promising a plentiful harvest of discovery. Magnetism affords curious and interesting results; but Electricity exhibits the most brilliant and surprising combinations: And these popular sciences, inviting a greater number of inquirers, and as yet demanding no severe study, and little reach of thought, are proportionally enriched with new facts. Galvanism, which so closely allies with Electricity, has very recently given occasion to some discoveries of the most unexpected and striking kind. Chemistry, for the same reason, is in a state of rapid advancement. Natural History continues to be cultivated with ardour and success. Mineralogy, in

particular, has, within these few years, acquired consistency, and received prodigious improvements. Even Geology, which pretends, from such slender data, to explain the formation of our globe, if it should not withdraw the attention from more serious occupations, may at least amuse its zealous votaries.

The details respecting the progress of science, are dispersed through a multitude of works in various languages,—in Literary Journals,—in the Memoirs of Academies,—and in the Transactions of Learned Societies. It shall be the sedulous endeavour of the Editors to collect those scattered materials; to arrange, dispose, and condense them into one connected view; and to infuse interest and spirit into the historical deduction; to trace out the various bearings which the new objects present, and to offer such reflections and anticipations as the review of them may suggest. In the execution of this arduous task, the Editors are assured of powerful assistance, from some, who, having trod the paths of discovery, feel intensely the passion for philosophical inquiry, and will, with alacrity, contribute their unwearied efforts to forward a plan, which holds forth the prospect of such important benefits to the general interests of science.

8. HISTORY OF THE FINE ARTS; comprehending Painting, Architecture, Music, and the Drama; in each of which departments it is proposed annually to report new improvements and discoveries; the merits of new Professors; the impression which they have made on the public, and its causes, to whatever source they are to be ascribed.

IX. HISTORY OF THE USEFUL ARTS. In giving an account of the application of science to the Arts of Life, the Editors are sufficiently conscious of the importance and difficulty of their task. The various machines and processes, perpetually obtruded on our notice, are not unfrequently the copies of useless and forgotten inventions; and even when distinguished by novelty or genius, they are seldom intelligible to the general reader. The studied obscurity and conciseness of the patentee, and the inability of illiterate mechanics to communicate their sentiments and plans, otherwise than in the dark and technical phraseology of their profession, have rendered uninteresting a branch of science, which has the most immediate influence on the happiness and advancement of our species. In detailing, therefore, the annual progress of the Useful Arts, the Editors will select from the shapeless mass which has accumulated during the year, and will describe only those machines which are ingenious and useful, and those processes in Agriculture and Manufactures which have received the sanction of observation and experiment. By thus concentrating the loose materials which are dispersed through the pages of periodical works, and by endeavouring to obtain Original Communications from the Inventors themselves, many valuable discoveries may be rescued from oblivion, while the ingenious and unfriended artist is honoured with the reward of national gratitude.

X. HISTORY OF THE ATMOSPHERE, or Progress of Me-

teorology. The present imperfect state of Meteorological Science will render this department of our Work peculiarly interesting and useful. A judicious collection of atmospherical phenomena, is the sole foundation for a sober and lasting theory, and can only be obtained from the enthusiasm and diligence of ingenious observers. By marking, therefore, the density, temperature, and humidity of our atmosphere;—by noting the variations of the tides, the temperature of springs, and the force and direction of the winds;—by recording the more brilliant and terrific changes among the elements, which issue in the thunderbolt and the meteor;—by recording these and other aërial phenomena, we may expect a rich harvest of dicovery, and contribute to give form and stability to an infant science.

XI. COMMERCIAL, FINANCIAL, AND STATISTICAL TABLES; compehending Prices of Stocks, Grain, and general Merchandise. Concerning these articles, the editors can only promise their utmost endeavours to render them at once accurate and comprehensive.

Such are the particulars of the plan, now submitted to the judgment of the Public. Preparations for its execution are in such forwardness, that the first volume, it is hoped, will appear by Christmas.

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To THE PUBLIC.

LONDON, 1*st Jan.* 1810.

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* For a list of the Stereotype Books published by these Houses, the reader is referred to the Advertisements at the end of this Address.

were possible, my own well-grounded hopes of success, and to deprive the Country of the important improvements which are hereby open to it.

For the cause of this extraordinary combination, as much in opposition to their own interest as to mine, it is difficult to account. Some of them, I have reason to think, are still self-deceived, from that blind and perverse attachment which the world too generally feels to old habits and systems, however absurd and injurious. Others, I well know, are actuated by worse motives;—by a jealousy of the fair and honourable prospect that the good sense and liberality of the Public have placed before me; or by the base and mercenary spirit of monopoly, which, disregarding every interest but its own, is perpetually grasping at whatever it can lay its hands upon, and employing a *combination of capital*, not to promote the public good, but to *command* the public market.

Yet, whatever be the cause of the opposition excited against me by the associated body of the *minor* booksellers, I challenge every one of them to point out a single instance in which I have deserved it by any illiberality on my part. It is well known to them, that my uniform object, from the first, has been, to render the improved mode of printing as subservient to their own fair and honest purposes, and to the good of my Country, as to any personal advantage that may appertain to myself: they dare not deny that the proposals I have made to them in the course of every negotiation, have invariably been built upon this foundation;—that they have been open, candid, and liberal: and whatever, therefore, be the losses they may suffer from the plan I have now been compelled to adopt, such losses can only be ascribed to their own misconduct. Upon this subject I cannot avoid quoting the following paragraph, from a letter lately addressed to me by a most respectable friend, whose ingenuousness of heart has prevented him from becoming a party to the sordid views and hostility of his brethren assembling at the Chapter Coffee-house: "I cannot "but feel," says he, "that, circumstanced as you are, you have done all "in your power to conciliate the body of old proprietors; and that what-"ever disadvantage they may sustain from your editions, must be imputed "to the obstinacy of the majority of themselves."

I feel persuaded, after this explanation, that the candour of the Public will completely exonerate me from all blame in the path I am now about to pursue, and be anxious to protect and encourage me: And, with this feeling, I am determined that the Public shall be supplied with a regular series of the best and most approved standard books in every department of Literature, printed upon good paper, and with an accuracy and uniform beauty which no moveable-type editions of *mere booksellers* can attain, and at the same time cheaper by at least *Twenty per cent.* than they can possibly afford them. This series will consist of Stereotype Editions of

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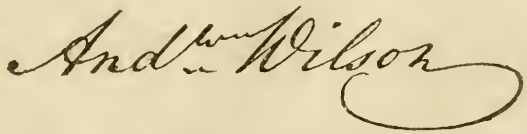

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At six up *Cornhill channel* wore,
And bought of BISH a *Lott'ry Ticket*;
At seven home with my ticket sped,
At eight in *air built many a house*, and
At nine I supp'd, and went to bed,
And dream't at ten of *Twenty Thousand.*

'Rose six A.M. with hope agog,
In hopes of having pretty pickings,
O'erhaul'd at seven Fortune's log,
And *counted*, tho' *not hatch'd, my chickens*;
At eight, absorb'd by Fancy's power,
For breakfast scarcely car'd a *sous*, and
At nine heard church clock strike the hour
I hop'd would bring me *Twenty Thousand.*

At ten I went to *Cooper's Hall*,
To see them draw the Blanks and Prizes;
Eleven my number heard 'em call—
Here in my bosom transport rises.
The Hall I 'ere *meridian* left,
(Your expectation I arouse, and
Will satisfy) of care bereft,
I found my Chance was *Twenty Thousand.*

At *one* I sought the gen'rous lass,
Who long for me and love had tarried,
And told her what had come to pass—
At two we settled to be married;
At three we bought the wedding ring;
At four resolv'd to take a house, and
Till five did nought but dance and sing
For joy of getting *Twenty Thousand.*

At six saw BISH, my prize he paid
In *gold*, with such polite behaviour,
It seem'd—tho' he'd my fortune made,
As if I'd done him some great favour;
At seven, with cargo, sail I set,
(My thoughts in Hope's delights carouse) and
At eight again my girl I met,
And in her lap threw *Twenty Thousand.*

Next morn, at nine, (the licence bought)
I rigg'd, and in my house I waited;
At ten in consort *church* we sought,
And at eleven we were mated.
And I, while rapture fill'd each sense,
At twelve saluted *Polly's bows*, and
With grateful heart thank'd Providence,
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THE WORK

G. Woodfall, Printer,
Paternoster-row, London.

THE WORK which is now offered to the Public has long occupied a considerable share of my attention and studies. Indeed, I may say, that to understand the Sacred Writings and to illustrate them, has been the principal object of the last thirty years of my life. Perhaps a short history of the rise and progress of the present Work may not be unacceptable to the reader. At an early age I took for my motto Prov. xviii. 1. *Through desire, a man having separated himself, seeketh and intermeddleth with all wisdom.* Being convinced that the Bible was the source whence all the principles of true wisdom, wherever found in the world, had been derived, my *desire* to comprehend adequately its great design, and to penetrate the meaning of all its parts, led me to *separate myself*, from every pursuit that did not lead at least indirectly to the accomplishment of this end; and while *seeking and intermeddling with* different branches of human knowledge, I put each study under contribution to the object of my pursuit; endeavouring to make every thing subservient to the information of my own mind, that, as far as Divine Providence might think proper to employ me, I might be the better qualified to instruct others.

At first, I read and studied, scarcely committing any thing to paper, having my own edification alone in view, as I could not then hope that any thing I wrote could be of sufficient importance to engage the attention or promote the welfare of the Public. But as I proceeded I thought it best to note down the result of my studies, especially as far as they related to the *Septuagint*, which about the year 1785 I began to read regularly, in order to acquaint myself more fully with the phraseology of the New Testament; as I found that this truly venerable Version was that to which our blessed Lord and his Apostles had constant recourse, and from which they made all their quotations. The study of this Version served more to illuminate and expand my mind, than all the theological works I had ever consulted. I had proceeded but a short way in it, before I was convinced that the prejudices against it were utterly unfounded, and that it was of incalculable advantage toward a proper understanding of the literal sense of Scripture. About nine years after this my health having been greatly impaired by the severity of my labours, and fearing that I should soon be obliged to relinquish my public employment, I formed the purpose of writing short notes on the New Testament, collating the common printed text with all the MSS. and collections from MSS. to which I could have access*. Scarcely had I projected this work, when I was convinced that another was *previously* necessary, *viz.* a careful perusal of the *original Text*. I began this work, and soon found that it was perfectly possible to *read*, and not understand. Under this conviction, I sat down determining to *translate* the whole, before I attempted any comment, that I might have the Sacred Text the more deeply impressed on my memory.

I accordingly began my translation in June 1794, and finished it in May 1795; collating the *original Text* with all the *ancient* and with several of the *modern Versions*: carefully weighing the value of the most important *various readings* found in those, and in the most authentic copies of the Greek Text. A worse state of health ensuing, I was obliged to remit almost all application to study, and the work was thrown aside for nearly two years:—Having returned to it when a state of comparative convalescence took place, I found I had not gone through the whole of my *preliminary* work. The New Testament I plainly saw was a *Comment* on the Old; and to understand *such* a comment, I knew, it was absolutely necessary to be well acquainted with the *Text*. I then formed the plan of reading, consecutively, a portion of the Hebrew Bible daily. Accordingly, in January 1797, I began to read the original Text of the Old Testament, noting down on the different books, chapters, and verses, such things as appeared to me of most importance; intending the work as an *outline* for one on a more extensive scale, should it please God to spare my life, and give me health and leisure to complete it. This

* At various times I made a selection from my general reading of the original texts of Notes and Observations on different parts of the Scriptures, and entered them in Bibles which I had got *interleaved* for the purpose. Four different collections of this kind I gave away to particular friends, scarcely hoping that I should ever have health or leisure sufficient to make my collections perfect. Many of these Notes have been published thoug without my name.

preliminary work I finished in March 1798, having spent in it a little more than *one year* and *two months;* in which time I translated every sentence, Hebrew and Chaldee, in the Old Testament. In such a work it would be absurd to pretend that I had not met with many difficulties. I was attempting to illustrate the most ancient and most learned Book in the universe, replete with allusions to arts that are lost—to nations that are extinct,—to customs that are no longer observed,—and abounding in modes of speech and turns of phraseology, which can only be traced out through the medium of the cognate Asiatic languages. On these accounts I was often much perplexed, but I could not proceed till I had done the utmost in my power to make every thing plain. The frequent occurrence of such difficulties led me closely to examine and compare all the original Texts and Versions, and from these, especially the Samaritan, Chaldee Targums, Septuagint, and Vulgate, I derived the most assistance; though all the rest contributed their quota in cases of difficulty.

On May 1, 1798, almost as soon as this work was finished, I began my Comment on the four Gospels; and notwithstanding the preparations already made, and my indefatigable application, early and late, to the work, I did not reach the end of the fourth Evangelist, till November in the following year. Previously to this, I had purposed to commit what I had already done to the press; but when I had all my arrangements made, a specimen actually set up and printed, and advertisements circulated, a sudden rise in the price of paper, which I fondly hoped would not be of long continuance, prevented my proceeding. When this hope vanished, another work on the Scriptures, by a friend, was extensively announced: As I could not bear the thought of even the most distant appearance of opposition to any man, I gave place, being determined not to attempt to divide the attention of the public mind, nor hinder the general spread of a work, which for aught I then knew, might supersede the necessity of mine. That work has been for some time completed, and the numerous subscribers supplied with their copies. My plan, however, is untouched; and still finding from the call of many judicious friends, and especially of my Brethren in the Ministry, who have long been acquainted with my undertaking and its progress, that the religious public would gladly receive a work on the plan announced in the preceding advertisement, I have, after much hesitation, made up my mind, and in the name of GOD, with the simple desire to do some good to my fellow-creatures, having recommenced the revisal and improvement of my papers, now commit them to the press, heartily glad that Divine Providence has so ordered it, that the publication has been hitherto delayed; as the years, which have elapsed since my first intention of publishing, have afforded me a more ample opportunity to reconsider and correct what I had before done, and to make many improvements.

As a very late annotator on the Scriptures has openly acknowledged to the world, that one of his principal designs in writing his Notes was to shew, that there is no foundation in the Scriptures for certain doctrines commonly received, among which are,—the *Fall of Man*,—the *Holy Trinity*,—the *Atonement by Christ Jesus*, &c. I feel no scruple to declare that my design is the *reverse*. I come forward in the name of GOD, to prove from *these Scriptures*, properly and rationally understood, that man is a fallen creature—that Jesus Christ, the Almighty's fellow, was incarnated for the redemption of the world—that men are freely justified by faith alone in his blood—that the Spirit of GOD is the infallible witness of every genuine believer's sonship—that he purifies even the thoughts of the heart by his inspiration, destroying the whole body of sin and death—that GOD is loving to every man, and that Jesus Christ by his grace has died for the whole human race—that he is the author of eternal salvation to all who obey him, and that the FATHER, the SON, and the HOLY GHOST are one co-equal, co-eternal, and co-essential, omniscient, omnipotent, infinitely loving and merciful GOD.—To lead men to HIM, who is the fountain of all excellence, goodness, truth, and happiness,—to magnify his law and make it honorable,—to shew the wonderful provision made in his Gospel for the recovery and salvation of a ruined world,—to remove the thick darkness with which many have covered the Sacred Writings, partly from ignorance of the languages in which they were written, and partly by interpreting them according to creeds first conceived in gloomy and prejudiced minds,—to gather out the stones and raise a high-way for the people,—to shew that GOD's great design is to make his creatures happy, and that such

such a salvation as it becomes GOD to give, and such as man needs to receive, is within the grasp of every human soul: These are my grand, my leading objects in maintaining the above doctrines. Of my competence or insufficiency for such a work it would be useless to speak; of these others will form their judgments as they see meet; great pretensions I never made, and to voluntary humility I have never descended.

From the preceding account every judicious reader will see, that I have at least *begun* where a commentator *should begin: viz.* with carefully studying the originals, and comparing them with the ancient versions. Notwithstanding all I have done, the pains I have bestowed, and the time spent in the undertaking, I still feel the difficulty of my work; but in a diligent use of all my powers, availing myself of all the helps within my reach, and with humble dependence on GOD alone, from whom that wisdom must descend, which is profitable to direct: I hope to proceed confidently, as I feel neither motive nor incentive to the work which I should be unwilling to have published either in heaven or earth.

Having endeavoured to set many things and words in a more striking point of view than is ordinarily done, I have, of course, been obliged to introduce those words from the *originals*, on which my criticisms are founded. But in this I have studied to be as plain and intelligible as possible. The most uninformed reader cannot stumble at any thing of this kind he may meet; for though these terms are *printed* in the *characters* of their respective *languages*, I have taken care to give the true reading of each in *European letters;* and I introduce nothing without a *translation.*

Before I conclude, I wish to prevent two mistakes into which my friends and the public may fall. 1. Some may expect *too much* from the execution, of what they must allow to be a great design. To these I beg leave to say—the work must be *man's* work, though built on GOD's foundation; and between *this* and the building there will necessarily be a great disparity. 2. Some may imagine, because I am not yet able positively to ascertain the precise *number* of volumes, that the work will be very voluminous. To these I pledge myself that it shall not. I labour with all my might and skill to say *as little as possible* on each part, as far as is consistent with perspicuity; and rather chuse to *make a channel for the water of life to run in*, as the deeply pious and learned Bengel said, than to pour water out of my own buckets, as many have done, so as both to render the stream of life turbid, and instead of watering, deluge the sacred soil. I wish to avoid as much as possible, even the appearance of encumbering the Sacred Text with any comment of mine. Where I do not judge an extensive elucidation to be absolutely necessary, I do not give one. And if I appear in any place diffuse, it is because the subject appeared to me to demand it.

ADAM CLARKE.

☞ For a particular account of the *Versions* and MSS. used in this Work, as well as of several other matters which could not be noticed in this Advertisement, the reader is referred to the Preface to the first Volume.

†††† In order to proceed in the printing with a suitable number of copies, the names of Subscribers will be received by Mr. Butterworth, No. 43, Fleet-street, London.—No money to be paid but on delivery of the Work.

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2	2	0	-	6	-	-	12	-	-
1	11	6	-	4	-	-	8	-	
1	6	0	-	3	-	-		town	

A Catalogue of Novels and Romances, may be ha

IN THE

LAST LOTTERY,

		CLASS		
2,618	-	A	-	£20,000
2,618	-	D	-	20,000
4,099	-	D	-	5,000
383	-	B	-	1,000
830	-	A	-	1,000
830	-	B	-	1,000
548	-	D	-	500
4,855	-	C	-	500

Were all Sold in SHARES by

BISH,

STOCK-BROKER,

4, Cornhill, and 9, Charing Cross,

LONDON,

re TICKETS AND SHARES are now Selling

FOR THE

TATE LOTTERY

Which BEGINS and FINISHES

ON

LENTINES DAY,

14th February, 1810.

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ntry may be supplied with Shares, by sending their
aid) accompanied with good Bills, Bank Notes, or
ORNHILL, or 9, CHARING-CROSS, London.

JAN 31 1934